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SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

September 5, 1972 No. 5208

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* NATIONAL *
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CADRE TRAINING

Bring Up New Cadres with Earnestness

- In practical work, the Party committee of a certain regiment under the PLA Wuhan Command is mindful of helping new cadres raise their consciousness of line struggle and their work ability

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, August 27, 1972)

(NCNA dispatch from Wuhan, August 26, 1972) In compliance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "To bring up in a planned manner a large number of new cadres is our fighting task," the Party committee of a certain regiment under the PLA Wuhan Command pays attention in the midst of practical work to helping new cadres raise their consciousness of line struggle and their work ability.

The greater part of company- and platoon-level cadres of this regiment have been put in leadership posts in the past two years. Full of vim and vigor, they play an exemplary and pace-setting role in every way. To enable this group of new cadres to temper themselves even better and grow up in the practice of struggle, the Party committee of the regiment constantly gives them ideological and political line education.

At one time, the Party committee found the secretaries of some company Party branches unmindful of calling into play the collective leading role of the Party branch committee. With an eye to the problem of building up the Party, a study class was launched with secretaries of the Party branches of various companies organized to study repeatedly Chairman Mao's proletarian Party-building line and Chairman Mao's writings on strengthening the Party's collective leadership. Penetratingly criticized was the crime of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type who vainly tried to weaken the building of the Party

and wreck the Party's leadership. Hu Yu-te, a member of the standing committee of the Party committee, told everyone of his understanding of how, when still a secretary of the company Party branch, he relied on the Party branch's collective leadership in guiding the whole company toward the fulfillment the Party's various fighting tasks. This made everyone further strengthen his concept of the Party and his consciousness of thorough implementation of the system of democratic centralism.

In bringing up and educating the new cadres, members of the Party committee of this regiment have set examples through their own deeds. Early this year, the higher-ups had arranged for this regiment to take as a point for tactical training the No. 3 company of the "Sea-Crossing Vanguard Battalion" (渡海先鋒营). Party committee member Chi Shou-teng took the execution of this assignment as a course for the training of basic-level commanders. While organizing the whole company to study Chairman Mao's military thoughts, he joined company cadres in working at a sand table and imparting fighting methods and arousing the masses to discuss and formulate training programs. He also led them to the training ground for on-the-spot operations and imposed tough and strict training on the army unit to meet actual combat needs.

T'ang Yen-pin, commander of the No. 3 platoon, was not good at guiding the whole platoon in turning topographical and local factors to their own advantage under various situations. Chi Shou-teng repeatedly told him about the "enemy position" and gave demonstrations for his benefit. This made T'ang Yen-pin learn quickly how to guide tactical operations in a flexible way. After the No. 3 company summed up relatively satisfactory tactical training experiences, the Party committee of the regiment further led the new cadres of the whole regiment to the No. 3 company's training ground for an on-the-spot inspection in order to popularize the company's experience. The broad masses of new cadres were enabled to see things for themselves and bear things firmly in mind and acquire the skill of carrying out tactical command.

To enable large numbers of new cadres working in offices to receive tempering and grow up more quickly, the Party committee of this regiment organizes them in a planned way to go down to the company level in the role of replacement workers to acquire more skills in practice.

Last year, some companies of this regiment spent a certain period in other areas on construction work missions. Taking advantage of the opportunity arising out of the leading company cadres having been committed to a study session in the regimental headquarters, the Party committee of the regiment let staff officer Chiang Hsien-hsien and quartermaster Chung Ch'ao-hsien serve respectively as acting commander and political instructor of No. 3 Company. The two new cadres at first thought that they had all along worked together with the cadres of the No. 3 Company while on construction work missions in other areas and that they were relatively familiar with conditions and would not have much of a problem to cope with. But due to lack of attention to relying on the masses, the progress of work once suffered.

After discovering this problem, a member of the Party committee gave them patient help and shared with them the experience of doggedly placing politics in command and relying on the broad masses in the proper handling of construction work. Thereafter, the two new cadres paid closer attention to the Party's mass line and seriously followed it and relied on the masses in overcoming difficulties. The whole company was able to accomplish a tough construction work assignment with flying colors.

* * *

CHINESE ART

Create the New Boldly During Repeated Practice

by

Chinese Creative Painting Group of Kwangtung

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, August 22, 1972)

Through practice in creative Chinese painting in the past year, we realize all the more profoundly that progress in the revolution in Chinese painting is possible only if the guideline "Have the ancient serve the modern and the foreign serve the Chinese" and "Let one hundred flowers bloom and push aside the old to make way for the new," which Chairman Mao formulated, is thoroughly implemented.

"Without destruction there will be no construction. Destruction means criticism and revolution." In order to carry out revolution in Chinese painting, it is necessary to open the way with revolutionary mass criticism. Without thoroughly eradicating the remaining poison of the revisionist black line for literature and art, it will be impossible to implement thoroughly and in earnest Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line for literature and art. Without thoroughly criticizing and repudiating the idealist conception of history and metaphysics trumpeted by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, it will be impossible to overcome the one-sidedness and absolutism in ideas of creation.

Swindlers of the kind of Liu Shao-ch'i and Chou Yang have consistently opposed making the old give way to the new in Chinese painting. Sometimes they would totally negate Chinese painting and would do away with Chinese painting altogether, but at other times they advocated "total inheritance" and energetically urged that "the ideology of the bygone ages be preserved as a systematic entity in the literature and art of today." Sometimes they also talked of reform, but their so-called "reform" did not begin with a revolutionary content, but concentrated merely on composition, lines, color, brush strokes, and such aspects of form. As a result, it could neither make the old give way nor bring out the new. Swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i and Chou Yang did this because they wanted to let the ideology of the landlord-bourgeoisie go on occupying the positions of Chinese painting, so that it might serve their end to restore capitalism.

Historical materialism holds that the development of art has the character of national legacy. This requires a "one dividing into two" analysis of traditional art, so as to weed out the dross and critically absorb the beneficial part. The old ideas and old content reflected in Chinese painting of bygone ages are mostly of a decadent and declining ideology. Some old works did reflect the life of the working people of those times and their spirit of defiance against the ruling class and so may be called outstanding works of a more or less democratic and revolutionary character, but they are nevertheless essentially different from the Chinese

painting of the socialist age today. However, they may be critically inherited and used for reference insofar as they represent the traditional form and artistic means of Chinese painting.

Just as Chairman Mao pointed out: "We do not refuse to make use of the literary and art forms of past ages. Once in our hands and reformed, with new content added, these old forms will become revolutionary things that serve the people." Socialist new Chinese painting must, under the direction of the proletarian world outlook, actively reflect the great socialist revolution and socialist construction and fervently create a heroic image for the workers, peasants and soldiers. It must reform and develop the old form of Chinese painting. Only by so doing can it create an art form which confirms to the political content of the revolution and which is as perfect as possible.

To dare or not to dare to pioneer in art creation will lead to vastly different results. For example, in painting the new socialist rural village some artists, obsessed with old methods of composition and intoxicated with old sentiments, persist in painting old trees and thatched huts which are said to suit the medium of ink and brush, but others are able to catch the new people and new atmosphere which give rural villages a youthful vigor, and are able to represent the new appearance of the socialist village.

By throwing themselves in the three major revolutionary movements and receiving re-education from workers, peasants and soldiers, many painters of the traditional school of our province have reaped great harvests in recent years both in respect of political thought and in everyday practice. They have laid an ideological foundation for the reform of Chinese painting and dare to reflect from all sides the great socialist revolution and construction. Those who specialized in depicting trivial happenings and still life of a lyrical nature in the past now strive to portray heroes who are full of enthusiasm. Those who in the past used to paint bare trees, monstrous rocks, bald mountains and deserted hills now actively give their paintings a new content with the great agricultural and industrial development.

In the past it was thought impossible for traditional painting to portray great subjects of the history of the revolution, but now painters dare to portray these things in the traditional manner. It is very difficult to find in old Chinese paintings a technique of expression for this brand new content of life. With the change in the content of painting comes the contradiction between the old form and the new content, and the newer the content the greater will be its contradiction with the old form. To resolve this contradiction the only way is through ceaseless practice and creation, by representing the new content and new ideas with a great variety of methods of expression.

For example, in order to portray the spiritual features of heroic characters in a better manner, the ancient method of coloring as well as the Western method of contrasting light and darkness, warm and cold tones, is used. The advantages of the traditional brush technique are adopted as

well as the methods of viewing subjects against the light in creating images. In short, all means are used to represent properly the spiritual appearance of workers, peasants and soldiers and the atmosphere of the new era.

In the course of creating the new in Chinese painting, two things deserve attention.

First, the question of the ideological depth of a work. In creating the new in Chinese painting, it is first necessary to have new ideological content. However, portrayal of real life does not necessarily portray new ideas. If there are only a conceptual subject and conceptual characters and rigid, unnatural postures take the place of vivid, graphic portrayal, then such works must be dull. Only by standing on the high plane of line struggle, digging deep into the subject matter, and through repeated experiment, choosing the appropriate material and creating typical artistic images can an artist give expression to his new thematic thought.

Second, the question of how form can catch up with the new content. If there is no command of the rich language of art of Chinese painting, it will be impossible to give expression to the new content. The content of some works is new, but the works themselves give the impression of being hackneyed. Some new landscape paintings are no different from old works if reservoirs, railways, and things like that are taken away from them. The people in these paintings are modern people, but the background is age-old landscape, and if the figures are taken away, then the paintings are nothing but old landscape paintings. This situation is a result of lack of profound criticism of the old form and technique of Chinese painting, so that painters are still bound to the old form.

In creating the new in Chinese painting, it is necessary to go deep to discover new themes and ideas through everyday practice, as well as create, by starting from the life of contemporary and local people, a new form that conforms to the new content. The object is to attain "unity between revolutionary political content and the most perfect possible artistic form." To achieve this, one must not be afraid of this and that and remain passive, but must boldly create the new and practice repeatedly.

However, the renovation of Chinese painting cannot be severed from history. It will not do to discard the characteristics and style of Chinese painting and create out of nothing. Through the ages Chinese painting has formed a unique national form. It has a positive Chinese style and manner which is popular with the broad masses. Our purpose of studying the artistic laws of Chinese painting is not to restrict ourselves, but rather to apply these laws more freely and fully so they may serve to portray the new ideological content, and to ceaselessly enrich and develop the national characteristics during practice.

For example, Chinese painting makes much of "representation of both form and essence," attaches great importance to the representation of the essence of the subject, demands thorough knowledge of the outward form, structure,

and characteristics of the subject, and emphasizes the portrayal of the spiritual manner and the air and bearing of the figures painted. Chinese painters attach great importance to the simplicity and effectiveness of brush strokes and skillfully represent complex images with a minimum of strokes of brush and ink. Chinese painting also skillfully treats of the relationships between the dominant and the subordinate, the important and the unimportant, the abstract and the concrete, etc., by means of such techniques of expression as "sparseness and compactness, division and concentration." All this is invaluable experience which has a scientific basis and which we must borrow as a guide.

The brush techniques created by the ancients were a distillation of the artists' representation of their subjects. The so-called "18 ways of sketching figures" and the various methods painting landscapes are all methods of expression accumulated by our forefathers. These methods of expression have their limitations and, unless reformed, are not suitable for representation of modern life. It will be basically anachronistic to use the technique of painting court ladies for portraying today's working women, or draw the overalls of modern workers by means of the technique known as "Kao Ku-yu silken strokes."

We too must have formulas, because they reflect objective laws; but we must not adhere rigidly to formulas, because that will mean formalism which is contrary to life's realities. Formulas are not completely unchangeable, but develop with the changes of time. Our forefathers could not have provided us with the experience of painting blast furnaces or the terraced fields of Tachai. This has to be created and developed by our own generation. We must conscientiously study the laws of the art of Chinese painting, inherit them critically, and continuously invent, create, and progress.

With regard to the art of painting of foreign countries, we must also "expel its dross and absorb its essence." Chinese painting has its own characteristics, but it has something in common with foreign art so far as the laws of art are concerned. We can and should absorb the good points of foreign painting to enrich the artistic technique of Chinese painting.

In adopting the good points of foreign painting, it is necessary first to subject them to criticism and then to digest them, so they may be assimilated and become part of our own art. For example, the study and application of sketches of the human figure and coloring in Western art deserves to be emulated by us. In the course of criticism and absorption, however, it is necessary to fuse the foreign things with the characteristics of our traditional painting in consideration of the habits of appreciation of our people.

Some people fear that by borrowing from certain methods of expression of Western art, Chinese painting may lose its inherent character and its "purity." But a review of the history of development of our national art will show that even the early murals of Mokao Cave of Tunhuang (4 A.D.) already clearly showed traces of absorption of art from a foreign land. The development of our national painting is not cut off from the rest of the

world, but takes place by adopting the good points of foreign art and fusing them in traditional painting.

Of course, it is completely wrong to transplant foreign art bodily in China with total disregard for the characteristics of national tradition. Chairman Mao pointed out long ago, "Completely uncritical transplanting and copying of the ancients and foreigners in literature and art is the worst and most harmful dogmatism in literature and art."

The critical inheritance and reform and creation in the domain of Chinese painting is a formidable job that requires great attention to detail. In order to carry out revolution in Chinese painting, it is necessary first of all for Chinese painters to make ideological revolution. Only if Chinese painters actively join in the practice of the three major revolutionary movements in the direction indicated in "Talks at Yenan Forum on Literature and Art," earnestly study the books of Marx and Lenin and the works of Chairman Mao, humbly accept re-education from the workers, peasants and soldiers, continuously remold their world outlook, gradually shift their stand over to the side of the proletariat, increase their consciousness of thoroughly implementing Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line for literature and art as well as his guidelines and policies, and perfect their basic skills with regard to politics and ideology will they be able to see far and wide and bring new things into the ideological content. Meanwhile, we must continue to work hard to perfect our basic artistic technique for the sake of the revolution and forever seek improvement in art through repeated tempering. In order to occupy firmly the position of Chinese painting for the proletariat, it is necessary to stand high politically and stand firm with regard to matters of art.

Guided by Chairman Mao's proletarian line for literature and art, we should build a heroic ambition and set up a heroic resolve. We should dare to advertise the new things of socialism and the unusual things of the proletariat, and work hard to create Chinese paintings worthy of the socialist era.

* * *

Some Experiences in Creating the New in Chinese Painting

by

Creative Group of Academy of Chinese Painting of Shanghai

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, August 22, 1972)

Under the correct guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, a profound change has taken place in the realm of literature and art. The garden of one hundred flowers of proletarian literature and art, marked by the revolutionary model plays, is teeming with life and full of the air of spring. In the face of such an inspiring, excellent situation, Chinese painting, with its long history, must be seriously reformed, otherwise it will appear noticeably backward. If the unreformed old form is still used to give expression to the new content of the socialist era, Chinese painting will be at a dead end. Chinese painting needs revolutionizing. It needs to be renovated.

"The correctness or incorrectness of the ideological and political line decides everything." The revolution of Chinese painting is also pervaded by the struggle between two lines and two classes, and reflects two kinds of world outlook and two attitudes of the artists. The different groups and schools of feudalism and the bourgeoisie also talk of "creating the new." Before the great proletarian cultural revolution, Liu Shao-ch'i, Chou Yang and their gang also hoisted the flag of "creating the new." No matter what new tricks they played, they essentially served the interests of the exploiting classes. To create the socialist new, the proletariat must firmly uphold Chairman Mao's proletarian line for literature and art, go deep into the frontline of the three major revolutionary movements, study hard, and practice with energy.

In the course of our creating the new in Chinese painting, we have been plagued by some one-sided and muddle-headed ideas and encountered numerous problems and contradictions. Some individual comrades have even doubted that Chinese painting could give expression to the new content of socialism. They blamed the "severe limitations" of the tools and materials of Chinese painting for the difficulties encountered in their attempt to create the new, and tried to substitute foreign methods of expression for the traditional methods. Other comrades, however, fearing that people might criticize their work for being un-Chinese, do not dare go beyond conventional rules or change the old patterns in the least. Such total negation and total confirmation of Chinese painting is a one-sided, metaphysical viewpoint.

Not long ago one of our creative sub-groups went deep into a shipyard and painted a series of pictures in the traditional manner entitled "Shipbuilding Industry Fights To Stand On Its Feet." The pictures are very crude, but some experience was gained in the practice.

In the great proletarian cultural revolution, we repeatedly criticized the past practice of floating on the upper surface of life and, starting from personal tastes, collecting subject matter for paintings that was out of this world. Before they went to the shipyard, the comrades studied and raised their understanding. Urgently wishing to receive re-education from the working class, be a revolutionary, and paint revolutionary pictures, we members of the sub-group went deep into the workshops and the docks, and there lived and labored by the side of the master workers. In our thoughts and feelings we strived to form one with the old master workers. In our creative work we strived to depict the heroic image of the working class who tried to lift China's shipbuilding industry to its own feet and to represent the seething, splendid fighting life on the shipbuilding front.

Numerous concrete facts have deeply impressed on us the truth that there is a good classroom everywhere in the fiery struggle if only we firmly believe in remolding our world outlook and resolve to do it well, and that good teachers are everywhere among the workers, peasants and soldiers if only we voluntarily accept re-education.

In the shipyard we were moved by the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard work of the working class and the fiery fighting atmosphere in which they raced against every minute and every second, and were able to appreciate better the noble character of the old master workers who wholeheartedly served the Chinese revolution and world revolution. When we went into the hot and suffocating watertight compartments together with the old master workers to do welding jobs and hammer away at thick steel plates, and our overalls were soaked through with sweat, we were forcefully reminded of the mistaken path we walked in the past, when we hid ourselves year after year in tall towers and deep chambers and were separated from the realities of life for long periods of time, poring over pictorial magazines and photographs, and thinking hard of subjects for paintings. The deeper we went into life, the more we realized the wide gap between ourselves and the worker comrades.

On one occasion we drew a sketch showing a welder welding steel plates in a rainstorm. We drew a woman worker holding an umbrella over another woman worker in order to show the concern the worker comrades felt for each other. Seeing the sketch, one old master worker said, "We open our umbrella to prevent the welding from getting wet and insure the good quality of the job, not to prevent our clothes from getting wet. What you have drawn is different from what we think."

These words really startled us. They showed that if our ideological domain was not high enough, it would not be possible for us to reflect profoundly the thoughts and feelings of the workers, peasants and soldiers and things of essential significance in life. As Chairman Mao teaches, "To make our work popular with the masses, we literary and art workers who belong to the intelligentsia will have to change and reform our own thoughts and feelings. Without this change and reform, nothing can be done well, nothing will quite fit."

If our thoughts and feelings remain unchanged, there will be no basis on which to carry out revolution in Chinese painting. Only by shifting our stand to the side of workers, peasants and soldiers in the course of going deep into the life of fiery struggle can our outlook on art change accordingly. Only then shall we be able to change from the point of departure of representing ourselves to that of representing the thoughts and feelings of workers, peasants and soldiers. Only then can we thoroughly change our erroneous method of creation which tries to fit content into form.

Creative art must express the essence of life through the concrete phenomena of life. Therefore by means of Marxist stand, viewpoint, and method, an artist must observe, experience, study, and analyze through all the phenomena the rich raw material of life with which he comes into contact, grasp the things in life that have typical significance, and proceed to think artistically and to compose. Meanwhile, he should strive to achieve "unity between revolutionary political content and the most perfect possible artistic form."

Still deeply influenced by old rules and conventions, we cannot help thinking of the different styles and techniques of the old masters as soon as we begin to paint, believing that by imitating them we are properly conforming to "tradition." The motorways, irrigation canals, and factory buildings in our pictures are contemporary things, but the mountains, rocks, pine trees and streams belong to an ancient pattern. The reservoirs with their giant dams and pylons supporting high tension wires are drawn from life, but the background is an imitation of the old masters. The subjects of the pictures are new, but the form used is old. This is certainly not merely a question of form of art or method of expression, but a reflection of old thoughts and feelings and old esthetics.

To give expression to revolutionary content, Chinese painting must put "destruction" in the lead. For a long, long time Chinese painting has been misappropriated and utilized by the exploiting classes. The old methods of expression came into being in conformity with the life and customs of the old times. They have serious class and historical limitations. The form of expression created by these methods is far from adequate for the purpose of representing socialism and portraying revolutionary heroes, and some of the methods have even become hindrances. Some of the patterns of expression were gradually formed by the ancients in their creative work in accordance with the life and requirements of our time and environment. We should inherit them through criticism, weed out the bad and preserve the good, and develop them into new things for use by the proletariat. As Mr. Lu Hsün said long ago, "In adopting an old form there will necessarily be rejection of some parts, and when there is rejection there will necessarily be additions. The result is the emergence of a new form, or in other words a change." The art of Chinese painting was gradually enriched with the development of history in the past more than one thousand years. What is useful to us in foreign forms of art should also be borrowed and utilized to enhance the power of expression of Chinese painting itself.

We have gained some experience in this connection in our creation of the painting entitled "Trees of Fire and Flowers of Silver Under A Brilliantly Lit Night Sky." The subject of this painting is shipbuilding workers fighting to complete several 10,000-ton ships simultaneously and racing against time in their work. The flashes of the electric welders on the docks at night light up the whole place and turn it into day. It is a moving picture of the heroic splendor of socialist construction. None of the old forms of Chinese painting can adequately express such a situation. To emphasize the night scene, we began by simply emphatically using various shades of black ink for the shadows and darker portions of the picture. As a result, the picture appeared dark and gloomy. But according to the mood of the subject, the picture should represent a bright scene of seething activity. Later, we made use of the technique of sketching to show the sense of quality and quantity and different degrees of light and shade as well as the method used in oil painting of treating the relationship between warm and cold colors. This intensified the air of seething activity and the brightness of ardor and enthusiasm. The brush technique of Chinese painting of varying the strokes to show different shades of light and darkness in treating the relationship between substance and void was also used. This produced an improved effect.

In the practice of revolution of Chinese painting, we firmly believe that so long as we truly implement the great guideline formulated by Chairman Mao of "Making the ancient serve the modern and the foreign serve the Chinese" and "Letting one hundred flowers bloom, pushing aside the old to make way for the new," we shall surely be able to produce revolutionary Chinese paintings which are worthy of the great era of socialism and which are popular with the worker-peasant-soldier masses.

* * *

AGRICULTURAL TECHNICIANS

A Fresh Force for the Development of Socialist Agriculture

- A report on the experience of the poor and lower-middle peasants of Yüeht'an production brigade, Yenshih hsien, in training agricultural technicians

by

NCNA Correspondent and NCNA Reporter

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, August 23, 1972)

Yüeht'an production brigade of Yüeht'an commune, Yenshih hsien, Honan Province, trains poor and lower-middle peasants to be agricultural technicians and adopts the method of "sending out and inviting in" to train large numbers of agricultural technicians for other provinces and hsien. These agricultural technicians combine theory with practice, accumulate rich experience in wheat growing and play a significant role in promoting agricultural production. Since 1965 Yüeht'an production brigade has achieved an average per-mow output of over 600 chin of wheat and its average per-mow output of food grains in 1971 exceeded 1,200 chin.

Training of Technicians and Practicing Scientific Farming

Yüeht'an production brigade is located in the delta area where Yi River and Lo River meet. In the past disasters caused by windstorms, sandstorms, floods and drought were frequent here. At the beginning of the liberation its per-mow output of wheat was only about a hundred chin. During the past decade or so the Party branch of Yüeht'an production brigade led the poor and lower-middle peasants to build dikes along the Yi River and Lo River, to transform sandy fields into good arable land and to engage in farmland capital construction in a big way. This boosted the output of food grains gradually year after year.

After the output of wheat rose from a hundred chin or so to about 400 chin, some people said wheat was a low output crop therefore 400 chin per mow was already the upper limit. However, labor model Liu Ying-hsiang, secretary of the Party branch of Yüeht'an production brigade, did not believe that wheat production had reached its upper limit. He led the poor and lower-middle peasants in carrying out scientific farming according to the agricultural "8-Point Charter" and summed up and popularized step by step certain relatively systematic experience in wheat growing. This increased the large-area per-mow output to over 700 chin and that in experimental plots to over a thousand chin.

Yüeht'an production brigade realizes from long periods of production practice that to practice scientific farming, it is necessary to have agricultural technicians. In 1959 the production brigade set up an agricultural

experimental farm and an agricultural technicians' training class (which was later called a spare-time agricultural technical school). This school is without premises, it has only 100-odd mow of cultivated fields and many small experimental plots. The principal tasks of the students in the school are to practice and give guidance in large-area production, but they also study Chairman Mao's works and technical theory as well as conduct scientific experiments. The students generally study one and a half to two years or for the duration of one to two growth cycles of the crops. Then they would return to their production teams.

This school has a "three-in-one" leadership squad consisting of members of the Party branch, representatives of the poor and lower-middle peasants and representatives of students, but does not have professional teachers. Cadres of production teams,old peasants with practical experience, capable producers, agricultural technical cadres who often come and go, teachers of technical schools and honor students from this school are regularly invited to teach. Students are poor and lower-middle peasant commune members with good ideology and doing good manual work. There are no requirements as to age or cultural standard.

This school teaches whatever is being grown and whatever is being worked on. Its teaching materials come under three categories: Scientific and technical knowledge, advanced production experience acquired in various localities, and local practical production experience. For instance, when they study techniques of wheat growing, they study both general knowledge about wheat growing as well as experience in increased wheat output acquired in various localities. In the meantime, arrangements are also made to invite wheat specialist Liu Ying-hsiang, who is an experienced old peasant, to give talks about techniques in the management of wheat. This way of teaching, in which theory is combined with practice, makes it easy for the students to learn and understand and is very practical.

Upon completion of their studies, students sent here from the production teams bring the advanced techniques and experience they have learned back to their own teams, applying them to production and transmitting them to other people. In the meantime, the students also bring to the school problems encountered in production to be discussed and solved together with the teachers. This method of learning enriches the content of instruction as well as solves practical problems encountered in large-area production.

The principal method of instruction is on-the-spot teaching, using the fields as classrooms to conduct practical instruction. For instance, during preparations for plowing they studied the improvement of soil, levelling of land, rational close planting and innovation of tools, etc. During the process of wheat growing they invited experienced old peasants to give talks on the laws governing the growth of wheat and the relation between the growth of wheat and external environment, and make observations of the plants in the experimental plots so as to deepen the students' perceptual understanding. In the meantime, the students are also taught how to grasp the principal contradictions and how to adopt different measures to manage the seedlings according to their condition. When new problems

arise, the teachers and students make deep-going studies; after the problems are solved they apply the solution to production. The students said unanimously: This method of simultaneous teaching and learning for the sake of application makes it easy for us to understand and possible for us to see what we are learning. In this way we can learn quickly, firmly remembering what we have learned and later apply what we have learned.

Learning and Practicing and Achieving Red and Expert

During the past decade or so Yüeht'an production brigade used this method to train nearly 300 poor and lower-middle peasants to become agricultural technicians. These technicians live among the masses and remain attached to manual labor and practice. Consequently they are welcomed and trusted by the masses. These students have become technical backbones in Yüeht'an production brigade and some of them have become leading backbones. At present 70 percent of the cadres in the production brigade and the production teams are originally agricultural technicians. These red and expert basic level cadres conscientiously implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, lead the masses in scientific farming and promote the penetrating development of the mass movement of learning from Tachai in agricultural production.

These technicians take the lead in popularizing agricultural scientific techniques and incessantly struggle against conservative ideas. In the No. 10 production team of this production brigade, there is a cadre who had gravely conservative ideas and did not believe in science. He refused to be mobilized to train agricultural technicians. When he was given good seeds he gave them to other people and when he was taught how to do close planting he went to buy a machine for sparse planting.

Members of the Party branch and technicians of the production brigade educated and helped him patiently and made clear to him the significance of scientific farming. During the following year, wheat planted by the technicians produced more than twice as much as that his team planted. So, facts educated him profoundly. From then on he actively studied advanced agricultural production techniques. Finally, not only he himself became a wheat growing technician, the production team led by him also developed well its work of learning scientific techniques and training agricultural technicians.

These agricultural technicians seriously study Chairman Mao's philosophical works, use philosophic thoughts to direct scientific experiments, ceaselessly study various new problems encountered in large-area production and use them as new subjects for scientific research. For instance, wheat is liable to lodge when the output reaches 400-odd chin per mow. How should this problem be solved?

At the beginning they used the method of growing a good short-term breed to prevent lodging; but when the output reached 600 chin and above, lodging again took place, thus affecting further output increase of wheat. So they carefully studied every stage of the growth of the wheat from sowing to late

management in an effort to seek a way to solve the problem. Later they recalled an incident before the liberation in which wheat was trampled on by a large number of people during a market day but when the wheat ripened the stems were short and strong and the harvest was not any worse. Enlightened by this incident, they used stone rollers to roll the strong seedlings before the green up stage. As a result, wheat which was once rolled grew thick stems and large ears and did not lodge. Thus the result was very good.

After a long period of observation, they discovered that after the beginning of the jointing stage, the condition of wheat seedlings often changed: Leaves of wheat seedlings that lacked water and fertilizer turned yellowish green and pointed upward like horse's ears. Strong seedlings with too much water and fertilizer remained green and grew wildly and the leaves became blackish green and long and drooping like pig's ears. Wheat that had absorbed a suitable amount of water and fertilizer grew green leaves that opened like donkey's ears. Thus from the outer appearance of wheat leaves, they could find out the condition of nutrition and water content of the seedlings. Then they adopted the method of "early stimulation of weak seedlings and skillful management and control of strong seedlings" and guaranteed the bumper harvest of wheat.

During the past decade or so agricultural technicians in Yüeht'an production brigade learned agricultural techniques in the course of practice and ceaselessly improved their skills on the basis of popularization. In this way they conducted research on and cultivated five good strains of wheat and improved many other existing good strains. As a result, they not only produced sufficient good wheat seeds for their own brigade, but also supplied other localities with over one million chin of good wheat seeds. In the meantime, they have also summed up a set of experiences in the cultivation and management of wheat and written a book entitled Practice of Struggle of Wheat Production which contributes greatly to agricultural scientific technique and to the development of agricultural production.

Actively Helping Other People and Learning from Other People

After acquiring experience in the good harvest of wheat, Yüeht'an production brigade adopted various measures actively to popularize it in other localities. In the meantime, it also tried to learn the advanced experience acquired in other localities. Since 1965 it has accepted more than 700 agricultural technicians from other localities to study in the brigade. Upon their return to their own localities, these technicians will combine Yüeht'an's experience with the realities of their own locality. In this way they will increase local wheat production as well as train large numbers of agricultural technicians in their own units.

In addition, Yüeht'an production brigade has also sent technicians to more than 80 hsien and municipalities in six provinces on over 800 missions. After these technicians arrived at their destinations they conscientiously popularized

Yüeht'an's experience according to local conditions. They quickly brought about great increases in wheat output in those localities and helped them to train agricultural technicians. In this way, they have contributed greatly to the development of agricultural production in those localities.

When agricultural technicians dispatched from Yüeht'an arrive at their destinations, they personally work in experimental plots as they disseminate their technique; but in the meantime, they also go to large-area fields to give production guidance.

Upon being sent to P'ingyü hsien in this province, technician Yin T'ung-chou went deep into the fields to conduct investigation and learn from local cadres and old peasants. In view of the local conditions, he thought in order to increase wheat production a good job must be done in levelling the ground, strengthening field management and changing the backward methods of farming. He then went to Hsiaowangchuang production team of Ch'engkuan commune to set an example by levelling the ground and gave demonstrations in irrigation. Later he worked with the commune members to level large-area fields. While in the fields, he explained to the people the merits of ground levelling as he disseminated the ground levelling technique. In this way they levelled the 100-odd mow of wheat fields in the team and basically realized garden farming.

Some local people thought it did not make much difference whether wheat was managed or not; therefore they did not attach importance to field management. Yin T'ung-chou patiently publicized and popularized Yüeht'an's techniques of wheat field management. In the meantime, he also set aside an area in the experimental plot to be planted in the old way so that a comparison could be made. When the time of harvest came, as a result of the improvement of management technique and enforcement of scientific farming, output of the 100-odd mow of wheat increased from 200-odd chin per mow in the past to 510 chin per mow and the average output of good-harvest fields reached 900 mow. However, wheat grown in the area where local old methods were used produced an average of only 220 chin per mow. This fact educated the cadres and the masses and Yüeht'an's experience was quickly popularized in P'ingyü hsien which later achieved great increases in wheat production.

Shortly after being sent to Kuochuang production brigade, Ch'enchi commune, Yungch'eng hsien, technician Li Sui-hung from Yüeht'an production brigade helped to increase wheat production there from less than 200 chin per mow to 550 chin per mow, thus turning the grain-short brigade into one with a surplus of grain. In 1971 this brigade sold 170,000 chin of food grain to the state. Yungch'eng hsien set up a spare-time wheat school in Ch'enchi commune for Li Sui-hung to disseminate his techniques, where more than 360 wheat technicians were trained for the hsien.

As they disseminated techniques, technicians dispatched from Yüeh-t'an production brigade conducted scientific experiments according to local weather and soil conditions to enrich Yüeht'an's experience. For instance, their original experience in winter irrigation of wheat fields was: "Timing for winter irrigation of wheat fields is important. It must neither be too

early nor too late. Early growth and late frost will bring about reduced output. When there is neither frost nor thaw, irrigate early. It is too late when there is only frost without thaw. We must watch the weather, the moisture and the wheat seedlings. When there is frost at night and it thaws during the day, irrigate the seedling."

However, when Yüeht'an technicians went to other localities to popularize this experience, they discovered that it was not suitable for third category seedlings. When they practiced "with frost at night and thaw during the day, irrigate the seedlings," the third grade seedlings lagged behind.

In 1969 technician Liu Hsin-k'un moved the timing for the irrigation of third grade seedlings forward in Chech'eng and increased the application of effective fertilizer. But after the first irrigation, wheat fields cracked and made the situation unfavorable for the growth of wheat seedlings. Then he made another irrigation and adopted measures to loosen the soil and retain the moisture to prevent the wheat field from cracking. In this way third grade seedlings quickly caught up with first grade seedlings. During the following year, experiments were conducted in large-area fields in Mengchin, Mi hsien and Yüch'eng. It was proved that Liu Hsin-k'un's thinking was correct.

From then on three sentences were added to Yüeht'an's experience: "Third grade seedlings should be irrigated early. Loosening of soil and retaining of moisture should be combined. Two irrigations and two applications of fertilizer can help to make strong seedlings."

Upon being sent to Hsinyang hsien, a technician noticed that the output of wheat planted in a good-harvest plot in Yangchuang production brigade exceeded 800 chin per mow and there was no lodging. So he went to learn from the commune members who worked on the good-harvest plot. A study revealed that the timing of sowing was a factor which helped to prevent lodging. Later this technician brought this experience back to Yüeht'an where experiments demonstrated that suitably moving the timing of sowing forward played a definite role in the prevention of wheat lodging during the later stage. In this way lodging was basically prevented in high-yield wheat this year.

Yüeht'an production brigade realized in the course of summing up experience that a struggle between the two lines always existed in the question of whether to train or how to train agricultural technicians. During the great proletarian cultural revolution swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i sometimes spread the preposterous theory of "technique first" from the right and sometimes appeared as extreme "Leftists" trying to sell the black trash, "techniques are useless." Under the leadership of the Party branch, the poor and lower-middle peasants and agricultural technicians of Yüeht'an production brigade resolutely implemented Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, warded off interference from the "Left" and the Right and advanced forward heroically along the road of scientific farming.

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RURAL ELECTRIFICATION

Southwest China Tibetan Area Increases Hydro-Electric Power Units

(NCNA-English Chengtu, Aug. 22, 1972)

nine out of ten people's communes in the ahpa tibetan autonomous chou along the route of the epic long march now have electric lights. pine torches and butter-oil lamps were the source of light in the area before liberation.

crisscrossed by rapid-flowing rivers and streams, this mountainous area in southwest china's szechwan province has more than 300 small hydro-electric stations with an aggregate capacity of 11,000 kilowatts. electricity has enabled the local peasants and herdsmen to make an increasing use of machines to process grain and other farm and dairy products.

more hydro-electric power stimulates the expansion of local industry. the autonomous chou's gross industrial output last year was 23 times that in 1955 when the people began to build hydro-electric stations. the number of small factories, mines and handicraft shops rose from 19 to 265 in this period. the area now has small coal, iron and gold mines and factories making farm machinery, cement, chemical fertilizer, insecticides and paper.

the ahpa tibetan autonomous chou is inhabited by tibetan, chiang, hui and han people. in 1935, chairman mao led the workers' and peasants' red army in crossing snow-covered mountains and marshland there during the long march. led by the communist party, the local people carried forward the red army's tradition of hard struggle and relied on their own efforts to build hydro-electric stations after liberation.

this was accelerated during the great proletarian cultural revolution. sixtyone stations with an aggregate capacity of 1,200 kilowatts were complete last year.

most of the equipment was made locally. factories in the autonomous chou built more than 3,000 water turbines, generators, motors and transformers in the last two years. the state supplied certain key equipment.

in addition, the autonomous chou has built some bigger / stations to meet the needs of local industry.

TRANSFORMATION OF DESERT

China Transforming Tengri Desert

(NCNA-English Yinchuan, Aug. 23, 1972)

terraced fields grown to wheat, maize, peanuts, tomatoes, potatoes and other crops have replaced the bare, shifting sand dunes in the southeastern part of the tengri desert, one of china's biggest. water from the yellow river is irrigating the man-made oasis.

workers of the chungwei forestry farm in northwest china's ningsia hui autonomous region made this achievement during the great proletarian cultural revolution. helped by engineers, scientists and local commune members, they split a sand hill over 1,200 metres above sea level, removed sand dunes and 300,000 cubic metres of shifting sand and levelled the land. they then installed a five-kilometre-long pipe and built pumping stations to lead water from the yellow river to the terraced fields opened on the hill.

sand dunes dotted the tengri desert before liberation. every sandstorm shifted them a bit to the southeast. records showed that in the 200 years prior to liberation, the desert advanced 29 kilometres, swallowing up many villages and houses as well as vast farmland. the inhabitants had to retreat southward before the desert.

established in 1950 soon after liberation, the forestry farm started with only 80 workers, technicians and cadres to control the desert step by step with the cooperation of local peasants.

they launched mass afforestation campaigns every spring and autumn. over the past decade and more, the workers and the commune members have built a windbreak 20 kilometres long and one kilometre wide which protects 4,000 hectares of farmland. the arid climate and strong winds created many difficulties in fixing sand dunes, many of which are 20 to 30 metres high. after many experiments the workers devised a simple and effective method. they marked the ground into small squares of rectangles each one to two square metres, surrounded them with half buried wheat stalks to prevent the sand from being blown away or moving and then planted grass within the enclosures. a network of such grass enclosures covered the whole area and basically checked shifting sand.

but enclosures were not a permanent measure for fixing the sand. after several years of weathering, the wheat stalks would rot and in time not hold the sand. so the workers of the forestry farm studied the planting of trees, and bushes on the sand dunes. this involved tremendous work. the area has an annual precipitation of over 100 millimetres but the amount of evaporation is as high as 3,000 millimetres. the sand layers were very thick and contained little moisture. the workers, cadres and technicians formed an experimental group to make scientific investigations in the heart of the tengri desert. during summer when the temperature on the surface of the desert was 60 or 70 degrees centigrade, they made a survey of the ground and atmospheric temperature, the amount of moisture contained

and evaporated in the sand layers and the growth of plants. in the dead of winter during big sandstorms they observed the direction and velocity of the wind and studied the shifting of the sand dunes. after investigations and experiments of a little over two years, they had an initial grasp of the laws of the shifting of sand dunes and the growth of plants on the desert. they gathered and sowed the seeds of three kinds of bushes with well-developed root systems and achieved a survival rate of at least 80 per cent. thus they combined grass enclosures with the growing of plants and effectively fixed shifting sand dunes on a belt 24 kilometres long and one kilometre wide.

after twenty years of hard efforts, they basically improved the situation. now the inhabitants advance as the desert retreats. dense forests, exuberant crops in fields and delicious fruit in orchards can be seen on formerly bleak desert.

change is shown in miniature by tengchiatan village by the ancient great wall. the village formerly had some fifty households, but at the time of liberation only a dozen remained. many fled because their houses and farmland had been buried by sandstorms. the villages and the workers of the forestry farm began to control the desert in 1950. they levelled sand dunes, filled in hollows, built a shelter belt and dug irrigation ditches. in a few years, they changed a desert area into 66 hectares of fertile land. rice grown for the first time on the newly opened land gave a yield of six tons per hectare. many peasants have returned to their village and built new houses with timber from the forest they had planted. electricity is supplied to every household. the state farm has opened a five-hectare orchard apart from 30 hectares of timber forests.

scores of such new villages have sprung up along the southeastern fringes of the tengri desert with the help of the chungwei forestry farm.

TIMBER PRODUCTION

China Tops Semi-Annual Timber Quotas

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 23, 1972)

china's major timber producers, fukien, szechwan and yunnan provinces, topped their semi-annual state plans.

by the end of june, fukien province in the east completed 64 per cent of the year's production plan. southwest china's szechwan reached 82 per cent of the annual plan in the first seven months of this year. this was 54 per cent more than the output for the corresponding period of last year. timber output in yunnan province, southwest china, up to the end of july reached more than 65 per cent of the year's target, a big increase over the same 1971 period.

the party organizations at various levels in the three provinces strengthened leadership of expanding timber output. leading members of the forestry departments in szechwan often go to the forests to make investigations and solve production problems. leading members of a county party committee in fukien went to timber-producing communes and helped them carry out the party's policies on forestry work. as a result, the county planted twice as many trees in the first six months of this year as is called for by the 1972 afforestation quota. it completed over 68 per cent of the year's timber production plan.

since the beginning of this year, yunnan province's leading bodies have strengthened management of the timber industry and relied on the lumbermen to improve the old regulations. this fired the enthusiasm of the workers and gave impetus to production.

INNER MONGOLIA

Inner Mongolian Highlanders Learn from Tachai

(NCNA-English Huhehot, Aug. 23, 1972)

the multi-national people on the ordos highlands in inner mongolia are in a mass campaign to learn from tachai production brigade, national pace-setter in agriculture. they have brought about big changes in the spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle.

transforming desert

the wushengchao herdsmen's commune fringes a desert on the highland. half of its land was covered by shifting sand, and sandstorms were frequent.

the herdsmen began to control sand in 1958 by planting trees and growing grass. they redoubled their efforts in response to chairman mao's call to learn from tachai. members of a task force moved their felt yurts to the desert so they could look after the trees every day.

after more than a decade of hard work, they afforested 2,800 hectares and stopped shifting sand on over 10,000 hectares of land. they sank 600 wells and turned 4,800 hectares of barren land into grazing ground. the commune has increased the number of its animals six times compared to the liberation period.

tapping underground water

the hargin banner spreads over arid grasslands. a number of inhabitants had to fetch drinking water from a dozen kilometres away before liberation. they began to sink wells after liberation.

kuangfeng production brigade's land was high and dry. representatives of the poor and lower-middle herdsmen visited tachai and brought back glowing reports of how the people of tachai had transformed their area by hard work. the whole brigade pledged its determination to locate underground water.

they combed the land to find where the grass had more moisture and drilled at such places for underground water. one of the teams drilled more than 100 metres deep before it struck water. but the water was soon exhausted. undaunted, members of the brigade drilled on through the rocks at the bottom of the well and obtained more water.

the herdsmen have dug many such wells and built four reservoirs to store the water for irrigation. they turned 48 hectares of sandy waste into fertile fields. the village where the brigade is situated did not have a single tree before liberation. now it is covered with green.

wresting grain from alkaline soil

the may seventh brigade along the wuting river has dug canals and pump wells since liberation and done even better after learning from tachai. grain output is steadily increasing. the poor and lower-middle peasants have set a higher demand on themselves and are determined to make every plot of land and every grove contribute to the state.

the brigade has 60 hectares of alkaline soil and grain output used to be as low as 0.37 tons per hectare. the brigade party branch secretary consulted veteran peasants and drew up a plan for improving the soil. he then led the peasants to a large alkaline area where water oozed and reeds flourished. they carried sand and soil in winter storms from several hundred metres away to level the land. after working hard one winter and the next spring, they finally transformed the land into fertile soil which yields 3.75 tons of grain per hectare.

the brigade has in the past few years transformed 200 hectares of land and afforested another 300 hectares. grain output in 1971 surpassed that of 1965 by fifty per cent. high-yield plots give 7.5 tons per hectare. the brigade members have also set up a thermopower station, a hydro-electric station, a pumping station, a grain processing mill, an orchard and an apiary. agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, side-occupations and fisheries are developing in an all-round way.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Deputy Head of Cambodian Delegation to Non-Aligned Conference Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 22, 1972)

van piny, deputy head of the cambodian delegation and second vice-minister of foreign affairs of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and chan kok hour, member of the delegation, arrived here today by air after attending the foreign ministers' conference of non-aligned countries recently held in georgetown.

welcoming them at the airport were sarin chhak, minister of foreign affairs of the r.g.n.u.c.; general duong sam ol, minister of military equipment and armament; thiounn prasith, minister in charge of the coordination of the efforts of struggle for national liberation; madame keat chhon; madame van piny and other officials of the r.g.n.u.c.

chinese vice-minister of foreign affairs fu hao, deputy director of the asian affairs department of the foreign ministry liang feng; chinese ambassador to cambodia kang mao-chao and counsellor sun hao were also present on the occasion.

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CHINA AND CANADA

Canadian Secretary of State for External Affairs Leaves Peking for Shanghai

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 22, 1972)

mitchell sharp, canadian secretary of state for external affairs, and his party and some accompanying correspondents left here for shanghai by special plane today in the company of chinese assistant foreign minister chang wen-chin and canadian ambassador to china r.e. collins and mrs. collins.

seeing the guests off at the airport were chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei, vice-minister of foreign trade chou hua-min, and leading members of departments concerned li chuan, chang cheng-teh, wang shou-jen, wang lei, peng hua, wu fan-wu, chu chuan-hsien, sun so-chang and ma chia-chun.

present were l.j. rodger, director general of the canadian trade exposition, j.j. hunnius, leader of the canadian national men's and women's basketball delegation, and diplomatic officials of the canadian embassy in china.

upon their arrival in shanghai, mitchell sharp and his party were welcomed by ma tien-shui, vice-chairman, and feng kuo-chu and chen ah-ta, standing committee members, of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, and leading members of local departments concerned.

at noon today, ma tien-shui gave a banquet in honour of the distinguished guests. hosts and guests drank toasts to the growth of the friendship between the chinese and canadian people and to the development of the relations between the two countries.

mitchell sharp and his party visited a bicycle factory and went sight-seeing in the city.

Canadian Prime Minister Receives Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Ottawa, Aug. 21, 1972)

canadian prime minister pierre elliott trudeau received chinese ambassador to canada yao kuang and had a friendly talk with him today.

Chinese Vice Minister of Agriculture and Forestry Meets Canadian Farmers

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 22, 1972)

yang li-kung, vice-minister of agriculture and forestry, today met and had a friendly conversation with all members of the canadian farmers tour to the people's republic of china led by stuart thiesson, secretary of the canadian national farmers union.

present were leading members of departments concerned yueh tai-heng, meng chao-yu and hsi chen-huan.

CHINA AND CHILE

Chilean Ministers Receive Chinese Volleyball Delegation

(NCNA-English Santiago, Aug. 21, 1972)

chilean minister of defence jose tohá and minister of education anibal palma this morning received the visiting chinese volleyball delegation separately.

the ministers had friendly talks with the chinese delegation led by liu ping-chen and with liu ching-sheng as deputy head.

present on the occasions were benedicto basly, acting director of the general directorate of sports and recreation of the state, juan mijon, vice-president of the chilean volleyball federation, and other leading members of sports circles.

ting hao, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in chile, was also present.

in connection with the friendly visit of the chinese delegation, the chilean general directorate of sports and recreation of the state gave a press conference yesterday.

CHINA AND GHANA

Ghanaian Charge d'Affaires A.I. Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 22, 1972)

peking, august 22, 1972 (hsinhua) -- g.h. arthur, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the republic of ghana in the people's republic of china, arrived here by air today. end item

CHINA AND JAPAN

Liao Cheng-chih Meets and Fetes Delegation of Japanese Mitsubishi Group

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 22, 1972)

liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association, met the eight-member delegation of japanese mitsubishi group of enterprises, including wataru tajitsu, chujiro fujino and shigeichi koga, and gave a banquet in their honour around noon today. they had a friendly conversation.

present were teiji hagiwara, managing director of the japan international trade promotion association, and other japanese friends in peking eiichi himeno, munekazu sakai and hiroaki kitamura.

leading members of chinese organizations concerned present on the occasion were liu hsi-wen, li hsi-fu, yang wei, li chang-ching, chen shu-tzu, wu shu-tung, chou chi, chin li and shan ta-chi.

Li Hsien-nien and Kuang Jen-nung Meet Japanese Air Line Delegations

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 22, 1972)

li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, and kuang jen-nung, director-general of the general administration of civil aviation of china (c.a.a.c.), this morning met and had a friendly conversation with the delegation of the japan air lines company led by its president shizuo asada and the delegation of the all japan airways company led by its president tokuji wakasa.

present were ma jen-hui, deputy director-general of the c.a.a.c., and leading members and staff members of departments concerned sun ping-hua, li meng-ching, han hsing-hua and chou pin.

Presidents of Japanese Aviation Companies Give Farewell Banquet in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 22, 1972)

shizuo asada, president of the japan air lines company, and tokuji wakasa, president of the all japan airways company, gave a farewell banquet here this evening at the end of the visit to china of the delegations of the two companies.

present were kuang jen-nung, director general of the general administration of civil aviation of china, liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship

association; and leading members of departments concerned, including ma jen-hui, yang chi and sun ping-hua.

also present were kenzo nakajima, director-general of the japan-china cultural exchange association, and his party; hideji kawasaki, liberal democratic diet member, and his secretary.

shizuo asada and tokuji wakasa and kuang jen-nung proposed toasts at the banquet which proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

Japanese Air Line Delegations Leave Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 23, 1972)

the delegation of the japan air lines company led by its president shizuo asada and the delegation of the all nippon airways company led by its president tokuji wakasa left here for home by air today.

they were seen off at the airport by ma jen-hui, deputy director-general of the general administration of civil aviation of china; liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association; and leading members of organizations concerned, including chang jui-ai, sun ping-hua, chin su-cheng and chi pao-shu.

also present were some japanese friends in peking.

Hideji Kawasaki and Other Japanese Friends Leave Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 23, 1972)

hideji kawasaki, diet member of the liberal democratic party of japan, tomoharu okubo, permanent director of the japan-china memorandum trade office of japan, and other japanese friends left peking by air today for home.

they were seen off at the airport by liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association, and leading members of organizations concerned wang hsiao-yun, sun ping-hua, lin po, wu shu-tung, shan ta-chi and ting min.

some japanese friends in peking also saw them off.

Kenzo Nakajima and Other Japanese Friends Leave Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 23, 1972)

kenzo nakajima, director-general of the japan-china cultural exchange association, and his wife kyoko nakajima, and permanent directors of the association bon shiraishi and torao miyagawa and secretary-general of the association norio shirato left peking for home by air today.

they were seen off at the airport by liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association, yang chi, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, and leading members of chinese organizations concerned, including wang yeh-chiu, wang hsiao-yun, sun ping-hua, wang hsiao-yi, lin lin, sung chung, ching pu-chun and li fu-teh.

present were japanese friends in peking, including ichihei sugiyama and teiji hagiwara.

Permanent Director of Japan-China Memorandum Trade Office Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 23, 1972)

tomoharu okubo, permanent director and secretary-general of the japan-china memorandum trade office of japan, left here for home by air today.

he was seen off at the airport by wu shu-tung and lin po, leading members of the china-japan memorandum trade office of china. on hand were eiichi himeno, tai kayama, isao okubo and daisaburo teranishi of the peking liaison office of the japan-china memorandum trade office of japan.

CHINA AND MALTA

Premier of Malta Receives Chinese General Study Team of Technicians

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 23, 1972)

maltese premier mintoff yesterday received all members of the chinese general study team of technicians headed by chang wen-cheng and had a friendly conversation with them, according to a report from valletta.

chinese ambassador to malta liu pu was present on the occasion.

present on the occasion were also mizzi, malta's crown advocate-general; attard kingswell, roving ambassador of malta to the united nations; joe camilleri, private secretary to the premier and to the cabinet; and moriss abtea, the premier's economic adviser.

the chinese team arrived in malta on august 13.

CHINA AND MAURITANIA

New Protocol on Dispatch of Chinese Medical Team to Mauritanian Signed

(NCNA-English Nouakchott, Aug. 21, 1972)

a new protocol on the dispatch of a chinese medical team to mauritania has been signed here between the government of the people's republic of china and the government of the islamic republic of mauritania.

the protocol was signed on august 17 by abdallahi ould bah, minister of health and social affairs of mauritania, and feng yu-chiu, chinese ambassador to mauritania, on behalf of the governments of mauritania and china.

present from the mauritanian side at the signing ceremony were hamdi ould mouknass, minister of external affairs, mme. sall nee tokossel sy, secretary-general of the ministry of health and social affairs, maulaye abdel moumine, director of the public health department of the ministry of health and social affairs, taki ould sidi, chief of protocol of the foreign ministry, and mamadou kane, director of the international cooperation department of the foreign ministry.

present from the chinese side were chu chao, leader of the chinese health and friendly delegation, lin ping-nan, counsellor of the chinese embassy, and chao kuo-tung, leader of the chinese medical team working in mauritania.

CHINA AND NIGERIA

Nigerian Federal Government Economic and Trade Mission Leaves Kwangchow for Home

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Aug. 22, 1972)

the nigerian federal government economic and trade mission led by dr. adebayo adedeji, commissioner for economic development and reconstruction, wound up its friendly visit to china and left here by train today for home.

the mission was seen off at the railway station by lin li-ming, vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee; tu chen-hsiang, vice-chairman of the kwangchow municipal revolutionary committee; and chen mu-hua, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries.

the mission arrived here from shanghai by special plane on august 20. while in kwangchow, the distinguished nigerian guests visited a rural people's commune in huansien county and neighbourhood factories in kwangchow, and took a drive round the city.

lin li-ming gave a banquet in honour of the distinguished guests yesterday evening.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Chinese PLA Women's Basketball Delegation Arrives in Pyongyang

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Aug. 22, 1972)

a women's basketball delegation of the chinese people's liberation army with yu wen-huai as the leader and tsai chi-chieh as the deputy leader arrived here this morning by train for a friendly visit to the democratic people's republic of korea.

present at the station to welcome it were major general pak jung guk, vice-chief of the general staff of the korean people's army; kim duk jun, vice-chairman of the physical culture and sports guidance committee, and major general li gi hwan of the korean people's army, as well as the korean basketball sportsmen.

chinese military attache in korea wang yu-chih was also present.

CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

DRVN Vice Minister of Foreign Trade Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 23, 1972)

ly ban, alternate member of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party and vice-minister of foreign trade of the democratic republic of viet nam, and members of his party dinh van tram, le minh tam and le van tien left here for home by train yesterday. earlier, after concluding various agreements in peking, comrade ly ban and his party paid a visit to southern china.

they were seen off at the railway station by li chiang, member of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-minister of foreign trade, han tsung-cheng, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries, yuan hua-ping, head of the armament department of the general logistics department of the chinese people's liberation army, and leading members of other departments including wang pin.

present were ngo thuyen, d.r.v.n. ambassador to china, and nguyen van quang, ambassador of the republic of south viet nam to china.

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OLYMPIC GAMES

Secretary General of All-China Sports Federation Replies to President of Organizing Committee for 20th Olympic Games

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 22, 1972)

sung chung, secretary-general of the all-china sports federation, sent a message today to willi daume, president of the organizing committee for the 20th olympic games and president of the olympic committee of the federal republic of germany, in reply to his message dated august 1, 1972, inviting china to send an observer delegation to the olympic games to be held in munich. sung chung's message says, "your cable dated august 1, 1972, has been received. thanks for inviting us to send an observer delegation to the 20th olympic games. we inform you with regret that, as the chiang kai-shek clique in taiwan, supported by certain persons in the international olympic committee, has usurped china's legitimate place in the international olympic committee and wormed its way into the 20th olympic games, we cannot send any observers. nevertheless, we appreciate the goodwill you have expressed.

"we have always stood for the promotion of friendship with the peoples and sportsmen of the world, and for the establishment and development of friendly co-operation between chinese sports organizations and those of other countries* on the basis of mutual respect. but we refuse to have anything to do with international sports organizations that have illegally admitted the chiang kai-shek clique in taiwan. as is known to all, there is only one china in the world, that is, the people's republic of china. taiwan is a province of china. the all-china sports federation is the sole national sports organization which handles all sports on the entire territory of china. therefore, it is impermissible for anyone to admit the chiang kai-shek clique to any international sports organization or international games and create a situation of "two chinas" or "one china, one taiwan". we believe that, with the efforts of the personages of the world who uphold justice, the absurd situation existing in certain international sports organizations in which china's legitimate place is usurped illegally by the chiang kai-shek clique will eventually be rectified."

the message points out: "the peoples and sportsmen between china and your country have built a friendship in sports exchanges. it is our conviction that such exchanges and friendship will certainly develop.

"please accept my respects and convey my regards to the sportsmen from all countries and regions who are to participate in the olympic games in munich."

willi daume's august 1 message says: "we would be grateful if you could send an observer delegation and perhaps a number of journalists to the olympic games which will be held in munich, federal republic of germany, in the period august 26-september 10, 1972. please cable answer as to whether you would be prepared to accept an official invitation of this kind."

*** Substitute "various international sports organizations" for "those of other countries."**

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Chairman Mao Tsetung, Acting Chairman Tung Pi-wu and Premier Chou En-lai Greet 28th Anniversary of Liberation of Romania

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 22, 1972)

mao tsetung, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, tung pi-wu, acting chairman of the people's republic of china, and chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, sent a message today to nicolae ceausescu, general secretary of the romanian communist party and president of the state council of the socialist republic of romania, and ion gheorghe maurer, chairman of the council of ministers of the socialist republic of romania, extending warm congratulations on the 28th anniversary of the liberation of romania. the message reads as follows:

comrade nicolae ceausescu, general secretary of the romanian communist party and president of the state council of the socialist republic of romania,

comrade ion gheorghe maurer, chairman of the council of ministers of the socialist republic of romania,

bucharest

dear comrades,

at the time when the romanian people are joyously celebrating the 28th anniversary of the liberation of their motherland, we, on behalf of the chinese communist party, the government of the people's republic of china and the chinese people, extend warm congratulations to you, to the romanian communist party, the government of the socialist republic of romania and the entire romanian people.

under the leadership of the romanian communist party, the fraternal romanian people took up arms and staged the heroic armed uprising of "august 23" twentyeight years ago today and overthrew the reactionary rule of ion antonescu, whereupon the romanian people became the masters of their own country. since liberation, the industrious and valiant romanian people, maintaining independence and working hard for the prosperity of their country, have overcome numerous difficulties and achieved important successes in their socialist construction. at present, the fraternal romanian people, under the leadership of the romanian communist party headed by comrade nicolae ceausescu, are striving for the fulfilment of the new five-year plan ahead of schedule. we sincerely wish you still greater successes.

the romanian government and people are resolutely opposed to imperialist aggression and interference and to hegemony and power politics; they have consistently stood for equality between all countries, big and small, and waged unremitting struggles to safeguard their national independence and state sovereignty. we admire and support this just stand of the romanian people and their spirit of daring to fight.

in recent years, the revolutionary friendship between the parties, the countries and the peoples of china and romania, which is based on marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism, has continuously developed and relations of mutual assistance and cooperation have been daily strengthened in all fields. we are convinced that in the struggle of opposing imperialism and building socialism, our two peoples will, as always, sympathize with each other, support each other and help each other.

may the friendship between the peoples of china and romania remain ever-green exclamation

mao tsetung
chairman of the central committee
of the communist party of china

tung pi-wu
acting chairman of the people's
republic of china

chou en-lai
premier of the state council of
the people's republic of china

peking, august 22, 1972

Peking Reception Marks Romanian National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 22, 1972)

the china-romania friendship association and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries gave a reception here this evening to celebrate the 28th anniversary of romania's liberation.

attending were iosif chivu, charge d'affaires ad interim of the romanian embassy in peking, and his wife; diplomatic officials of the embassy; and other romanian friends in peking.

present were kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress; wu teh, chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee; peng shao-

hui, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; yu chan, vice-foreign minister; ting hsi-lin, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries; leading members of departments concerned jen yun-chung, chen shu-fu, han tsung-cheng and wang hsing; chinese ambassador to romania chang hai-feng; and representatives of the lukouchiao china-romania friendship people's commune.

ting hsi-lin and iosif chivu proposed toasts at the reception to the growth and consolidation of the great friendship between the people of china and romania.

the reception proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Romanian Embassy in Peking Gives National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 23, 1972)

iosif chivu, charge d'affaires a.i. of the romanian embassy here, and his wife gave a reception this evening, warmly celebrating the 28th anniversary of romania's liberation.

attending were li hsien-nien, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-premier of the state council; chi teng-kuei, alternate member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee; kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress; chi peng-fei, foreign minister; chang tsai-chien, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; and wu teh, chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee.

also attending were sarin chhak, minister of foreign affairs, and thiounn prasith, minister in charge of the coordination of the efforts of struggle for national liberation, of the royal government of national union of cambodia.

iosif chivu and chi peng-fei spoke at the reception which was filled with a warm atmosphere of friendship between the two parties, countries and peoples of romania and china.

in his speech, charge d'affaires a.i. iosif chivu described the achievements scored in various spheres by the romanian people under the leadership of the romanian communist party headed by comrade nicolae ceausescu.

he said: the national industrial production this year reaches a level 21 times that of 1938, agricultural production of 1971 doubled and the national income has riser 7.6 times.

referring to romania's foreign policy, iosif chivu said: "acting in the spirit of peaceful coexistence, romania develops relations of cooperation with all countries

in the world on the basis of mutual observance of the principles of independence and national sovereignty, of full equality of rights, non-interference in domestic affairs, mutual advantage, renunciation to force and to the threat with force, respect of each nation's right to decide its own destiny."

he said: "romania expresses her militant solidarity with the national liberation movements, with all the peoples fighting against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, firmly supports the heroic fight of the vietnamese, cambodian and laotian peoples against imperialist aggression, for defending their national being and the right to decide by themselves their own fate. the recent visit to our country by the cambodian head of state samdech norodom sihanouk constitutes an expression of the solidarity of the romanian people with the fight of the khmer people for their national liberation and a free and independent life."

iosif chivu praised the militant friendship and relations of co-operation established between the two parties, governments and peoples of romania and china on the basis of the principles of marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism.

he said: comrade nicolae ceausescu emphasized that the visit paid last year to the people's republic of china by the romanian party and government delegation has contributed to the further development of the multilateral romanian-chinese relations which have grown along an ever ascending line.

the charge d'affaires a.i. added: "we have noticed with particular satisfaction that political, economic, cultural and sports relations between romania and china are developing with each passing day and that the exchange of delegations in various fields is increasing. this is beneficial to a better mutual understanding, to the deepening of the relations of sincere friendship between the two parties, governments and peoples of romania and china, to the strengthening of the cause of socialism and peace throughout the world."

iosif chivu spoke highly of the successes achieved in various fields by the chinese people under the leadership of the chinese communist party headed by chairman mao tsetung.

in his speech, chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei expressed warm congratulations to the romanian communist party and the government and people of romania on behalf of the chinese communist party and the chinese government and people.

he said: "in the past twenty-eight years, the industrious and valiant romanian people, maintaining independence and overcoming numerous difficulties, have achieved tremendous successes in socialist construction and in the struggle to defend national independence and state sovereignty. romania stands for equality between all countries, big and small, and has made positive contributions in opposing the power politics and hegemony of imperialism. the chinese people heartily rejoice over the successes achieved by the romanian people. at present, the romanian people, under the leadership of the romanian communist party headed by comrade nicolae ceausescu, are working hard for the prosperity of their

country and striving to fulfil the new five-year plan ahead of schedule. we sincerely wish the fraternal romanian people still greater victories."

chi peng-fei said: "in the long revolutionary struggles the chinese and romanian peoples have always sympathized with and supported each other and forged a profound revolutionary friendship. in recent years, the friendship between our two parties, two countries and two peoples has developed continuously and our friendly relations and cooperation have been steadily strengthened in all fields. our friendship and cooperation are based on marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism. in the relations between our two countries, we strictly abide by the principles of complete equality and respect for each other's independence and sovereignty. our romanian comrades may rest assured that the chinese people, who have been tempered through the great proletarian cultural revolution, will, as always, firmly support you in your cause of socialist construction and in your just struggle against imperialism and in defence of national independence and sovereignty."

present at the reception were:

n.p.c. standing committee members hsieh fu-min, hu yu-chih and wu yu-hsun;

leading members of departments under the central committee of the communist party of china and government departments, the chinese people's liberation army, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries fang yi, yang chieh, sha feng, chen shao-kun, tien wei-hsin, chang chih-ming, li chiang, yu chan, han tsung-cheng, jen yun-chung, hsien hua, chen wei-chi, wang hsing, chou tzu-chien, li ching-chuan, fang kao, tu yi-teh, kuang jen-nung, sung yu-lin, liu fu, hsu han-ping, liu chien-kung, teng kang, lu ying, ting hsi-lin, ma jen-hui and yuan hua-ping; chinese ambassador to romania chang hai-feng; and chairman of the revolutionary committee of the china-romania friendship people's commune chou jui-ching.

diplomatic officials of the romanian embassy in peking were present.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to china were also present.

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CHINA AND TANZANIA

Chi Peng-fei, Ho Ying Continue Talks with Malecela and Suleiman of Tanzania

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 22, 1972)

chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei and vice-foreign minister ho ying this morning continued to hold talks with john s. malecela, leader of the tanzanian goodwill delegation and minister of foreign affairs of the united republic of tanzania, and lieutenant colonel hafidh suleiman, deputy leader of the delegation and member of the zanzibar revolution council. the talks proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

taking part in the meeting were all members of the tanzanian goodwill delegation and leading members of chinese departments concerned.

Tanzanian Foreign Minister Gives Banquet in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 23, 1972)

john s. malecela, leader of the tanzanian goodwill delegation and minister of foreign affairs of the united republic of tanzania, and mrs. malecela gave a banquet here around noon today.

among the guests were chi peng-fei, chinese foreign minister; fang yi, minister of economic relations with foreign countries; yang chien, minister of communications; peng shao-hui, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; ho ying, vice-foreign minister; kuo lu, vice-minister of communications; chen shu-fu, vice-minister of foreign trade; and leading members of departments concerned chou jung-kuo, wang chih-fan, hsu han-ping, wang hao, ho kung-kai and cheng fei.

m.a. chibamba, charge d'affaires ad interim of the zambian embassy in peking, and mrs. chibamba attended the banquet.

attending were lt. col. hafidh suleiman, deputy leader of the tanzanian goodwill delegation and member of the zanzibar revolution council; members of the delegation; diplomatic officials of the tanzanian embassy here and tanzanian friends in peking.

the banquet was permeated with a warm atmosphere of friendship. john s. malecela and chi peng-fei proposed toasts to the constant growth of the friendship between the people of tanzania and china and of the friendly relations of co-operation between the two countries, and to constant new victories for the people of asia, africa and the whole world in their struggle against imperialism and colonialism.

TERRITORIAL WATERS

Iceland Determined to Extend Fishing Limits

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 23, 1972)

iceland will extend its fishing limits from the present 12 to 50 nautical miles as planned, declared the icelandic government in a resolution unanimously adopted at a cabinet session on august 18, according to a reykjavik report.

in the resolution, the icelandic government lodged a strong protest with the "international court of justice" against its ruling on august 17.

the resolution pointed out that the icelandic government had firmly declared from the very beginning that the international court has no right to rule on this issue and the ruling has no binding force on iceland. the resolution reiterated that the icelandic government will, as always, be resolved to carry out the icelandic parliament decision to extend its fisning limits to 50 nautical miles as of september 1 this year.

CHINA AND TUNISIA

Tunisian Minister of External Affairs Arrives in Shanghai at Head of Government Delegation

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Aug. 22, 1972)

mohammed masmoudi, minister of external affairs of the republic of tunisia, and the government delegation he is leading arrived here by air this afternoon on a friendly visit to china.

welcoming them at the airport were yang fu-chen, vice-chairman, and chang yi-ai, standing committee member, of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, and leading members of organizations concerned.

on hand was chou chueh, deputy director of the department of west asian and north african affairs of the foreign ministry, who had made a special trip to shangnai to meet the delegation.

yang fu-chen gave a banquet in the evening in honour of the distinguished guests.

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* NATIONAL *
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PLA AS CONSTRUCTION CORPS

A Change in Circumstances Induces No Change in True Political Features of the People's Army; Better Conditions Make for a Still Better Display of Revolutionary Spirit of Hard Struggle

- Under improved conditions, the commanders and fighters of the 10th company of a certain unit of the Engineering Corps continue to maintain and develop glorious revolutionary traditions

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, August 23, 1972)

(NCNA dispatch, August 22, 1972) Two years ago, the 10th company of a certain unit of the PLA Engineering Corps moved from the snow-swept plateaus to a certain area blessed with tree-clad hills and sparkling limpid streams on a construction mission. Despite greatly improved living conditions, the commanders and fighters continued to maintain and develop the glorious tradition of hard struggle. They strived to preserve the true political features of the people's army in spite of changed circumstances and the spirit of fighting hard in spite of improved conditions.

The 10th company was a heroic company known for its hard struggle throughout the PLA. Since the founding of the Chinese People's Republic, its members have been fighting courageously on the southwestern and northwestern plateaus of the motherland, accomplishing with flying colors various assignments including participation in the building of the Hsikang-Tibet, Tsinghai-Tibet and T'ienshan motorways. In 1970, this company was transferred from the wind-blown and snow-swept highlands to a mountainous area abounding in tree-clad hills and clean and blue sparkling streams. Here resources were aplenty, communication facilities readily available and commodity supplies bountiful. It was a great improvement in work and livelihood

conditions. To make the company maintain forever the political features of our hard-driving army, the Party branch constantly told the fighters about the glorious traditions of hard struggle of our army and the deeds of the old fighters who fought bravely on the wind-blown and snow-bound highlands. The cadres of the company led as models in fighting amidst hardship. The two oblong tables used by the cadres of this company for office work, heavy and ugly-looking, came from a few discarded wooden planks thrown together on the then snow-clad highlands several years ago.

Once there came a mountain freshet. From the rapids the fighters salvaged pieces of wood. Some comrades suggested that they be used to make several tables. With this matter in mind, political instructor Chu Ming-ts'ang told everyone a moving story about the old fighters of this company who touched not a single piece of wood of the state but used rocks for stools and their knees for desks when working on several construction assignments in the rolling border forests. It was suggested that everyone turn in all the salvaged timber to the state.

On the snow-clad highlands, due to transportation difficulties, the cadres and fighters of this company set great store by every iron nail and every grain of rice. Put in a new construction site, everyone nevertheless consciously upheld the principle of thrift and industry and tried in every way to save money and supplies for the state despite the abundant supply of things. For every new section of overhanging railway they laid for rubble-emptying purposes, they used the timber from the previous section for props. Buried under crushed stone over 10 meters deep were squared pieces of timber which they pulled out one by one for re-use. For lack of two kinds of iron nails required in large quantities in building work, the fighters set up a furnace to make nails out of scrap iron, braving the 40-odd-degree heat of summer. To meet the need for baskets on the worksite, the fighters cut reeds uphill to weave baskets after work hours. The needs of the whole company were thus satisfied. The fighters could exchange worn work rubber boots for new ones according to rules. But to save money for the state, they bought shoe-repairing tools and glue to make every repair the moment it was required. In over one year, they mended over 30 pairs of boots.

Late one night, deputy squad leader Chang Chi-yün and two new fighters were emptying cartloads of rubble. When they were down to the last one, suddenly they heard the sound of metal clashing with stone. They decided it must be the latch of the cart that had fallen off. By the dim glow of remote lights, they searched more than half an hour over a 20-odd-meter long and 10-odd-meter high stretch of a steep slope before they recovered the small latch which weighed no more than one kilogram.

On the new construction site, the commanders and fighters of this company also consciously develop such spirit of courageous fighting as manifested before on snow-clad highlands in making snow-bound mountains bow to man's will and raging rivers yield. Once and again, they accomplished their assignments with flying colors. In October last year, the construction

project moved on to a hazardous section of the area. Here water oozed out of cracks in the earth. Piles of crushed stone were dislodged. An immediate big collapse of earthwork was threatened. Company commander Yang Shu-ting and the fighters of the shock team fought hard for two days and two nights. Before the collapse of earthwork, they dug out a favorable position for the setting up of support scaffolding. A big collapse was prevented. Smooth progress of the project was assured.

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PLA TRADITIONS

Carry On and Develop the Glorious Traditions of Former Cadres of Soviet Area

- Leading cadres of Tat'ien hsien, Fukien Province, seriously carry out Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and policy and vigorously lead the people of the whole hsien in building a socialist new mountainous area

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, August 23, 1972)

(NCNA dispatch from Foochow, August 22, 1972) The leading cadres of Tat'ien hsien, Fukien Province, are carrying on and developing the glorious traditions of the cadres of the Soviet area in former years who "made revolution in straw sandals by day and trudged through mountain trails on visits to poor peasants at night." They earnestly carry out Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and policy and vigorously lead the people of the whole hsien in building a socialist new mountainous area.

Tat'ien hsien is an old revolutionary base in the Second Revolutionary Civil War. After liberation, the chief leading cadres of the long-established Party committee of this hsien have been paying attention to maintaining and developing the fine style of fighting amidst hardship and maintaining close ties with the masses. An old cadre who acted as the secretary of the hsien Party committee for over ten years before the great proletarian cultural revolution constantly worked barefoot in the fields and carried on his back baskets of manure and took a hand in sorting out manure. After he was transferred away, the local masses missed him.

After the great proletarian cultural revolution, the spirit of hard struggle is further developed and glorified in the leading cadres of this hsien. During his tenure as chairman of the revolutionary committee of Tat'ien hsien, Chu Te-ying, former head of the people's armed forces [militia] unit of the hsien, brought the glorious traditions of the PLA to the local area. He constantly told the cadres and the masses about the revolutionary tradition of fighting amidst hardship. By setting an example, he established fish-and-water relations with the masses.

Newly arrived secretary Ko Yün-fei of the hsien Party committee upon reaching Tat'ien hsien went deep into the midst of basic levels, crossing mountains and ridges, to make investigations and studies. In less than two years, he has made a round of all the communes and the great majority of brigades in the whole hsien. The day of the Spring Festival found Ko Yün-fei still working with the commune members of the manure-gathering group of the No. 12 production team of Taoyüan brigade. The exemplary role played by the "squad leader" is an inspiration to the "squad." The seven members of the standing committee of the hsien Party committee spend the great part of their time in the countryside to strengthen leadership over basic levels.

Chünhsi commune has a city-skirting river. Every time there was a freshet, it overflew to wash away and inundate large patches of fine land. In the past, the hsien had a plan to build an anti-flood dam. But it did not start work on it because of a relatively large outlay involved. With the establishment of the new Party committee of the hsien, it was decided to arouse the masses and office cadres to build an anti-flood dam by relying on their own resources and cracking open mountainsides to obtain stone. In the winter of 1970, when the biting wind cut into the face and the chilling water ate into the marrow of the bone, the leading cadres of the hsien Party committee personally led the cadres of leadership organs in dam-building. They joined the masses in going uphill to crack rock with the hammer and down to the riverside to dig up and carry earth. They behaved themselves as ordinary laborers fighting on the worksite day and night. Under the inspiration of the leading cadres of the hsien Party committee, the broad masses fought bravely day and night. At last before the onset of floods, a 6-li long anti-flood dam was built in a hurry. Over 300 mow of fine land on both banks of the city-skirting river were freed from the threat of floods.

In these few years, relatively great progress has been achieved by Tat'ien hsien in industrial and agricultural production. But the hsien Party committee has not changed when it comes to upholding the glorious tradition of fighting amidst hardship. The leading members of the hsien Party committee constantly study Chairman Mao's report submitted at the 2nd plenary session of the 7th Party Central Committee and bear firmly in mind Chairman Mao's teaching, "It is imperative to make comrades maintain continuously the style of being modest and prudent and free from arrogance and rashness and maintain continuously the style of fighting amidst hardship." They set themselves a strict demand in every way and observe the Party's policy and discipline in an exemplary way without claiming any privileged exemption. They strictly hold down non-productive expenses and spend mainly on the development of agricultural production.

The hsien has a guest house. Some cadres considered it not roomy enough and suggested building a new storied house. The hsien Party committee held that this was incompatible with the principle of industry and thrift and did not give its approval.

Due to the practice of strict economy, the whole hsien has saved ¥800,000 from its allotted funds since 1963. Out of the amount saved, the hsien Party committee spent ¥493,000 in support of agriculture and in development of local "5-small" industries. Now, the whole hsien has built over 140 small hydroelectric stations with a generating capacity reaching over 3,850 kilowatts.

All the communes and the great majority of brigades are supplied with electricity. In addition, newly built are a number of small iron works, cement plants, sugar refineries, coal mines, farm machinery factories and other industrial and mining enterprises. Last year, grain output of this hsien showed an increased of 8 percent compared with the bumper harvest year of 1970. For early rice crops this year, a good harvest was achieved. Relatively great progress has also been obtained in the development of multiple undertakings.

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STUDY OF MARXISM

Stress On-the-Job Study, Private Study and Study of Original Texts

- Leading cadres at all levels in Peking Railway Sub-bureau persevere in studying Marxist-Leninist works and Chairman Mao's writings and strive to apply the Marxist stand, viewpoint and method in analyzing and solving problems of revolution and production

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, August 18, 1972)

(NCNA August 17, 1972) Leading cadres at all levels in the Peking Railway Sub-bureau persevere in reading and study, concentrating on the study of Marxist-Leninist works and Chairman Mao's writings. As a result, they have raised their consciousness in implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and promoted the development of revolution and production. For the first six months this year, this sub-bureau has completed 50 percent of its annual freight plan, hitting the highest historical record for the corresponding period, thus making contributions to support industrial and agricultural productions.

Since the 2nd plenary session of the 9th CCP Central Committee, the Party committee of the Peking Railway Sub-bureau has sponsored several study classes and organized leading cadres at all levels to repeatedly study Chairman Mao's instruction, "Seriously read and study, have a good grasp of Marxism," and the Party's basic line in the historical stage of socialism. They have also launched revolutionary mass criticism and have come to realize the great significance of studying theories well. Study core groups and study systems have been set up in Party organizations at all levels stressing on-the-job study, private study, and study of [full translation of] original texts.

At the same time, in view of the mobile and decentralized working conditions of railway transportation, the Party organizations sponsored short-term study classes to give collective instructions and conduct collective discussions so that participants could learn from one another and raise the standard together. Leading cadres of various units have generally studied Marxist-Leninist works including the "Communist Manifesto," "The State and Revolution," and "The Civil War in France" as well as the five philosophical essays of Chairman Mao. Some leading cadres who were formerly workers and peasants and who surmounted the difficulty of their low standard of culture, persevered in reading and study and put in painstaking efforts to study [full translations of] original texts.

Wang Lien-shan, the secretary of the Party committee of the Peking Railway Station, has a comparatively low standard of culture. If he were unable to understand the original works of Marx and Lenin by reading once, he read them two or three times; and if he was still stuck, he asked for help from other comrades. However busy he might be with work, he always managed to eke out time for study, and whenever he went out for conferences he took

Marxist-Leninist works along with him and seized whatever spare moments to study. His spirit of painstaking study has given impetus to members of the Party committee and the staff workers, intensifying the general atmosphere for studying revolutionary theories throughout the entire station.

Members of the Peking Railway Sub-bureau and leading cadres at all levels have paid attention to fostering the style of integrating the study of theories with reality and have strived to learn to use the Marxist stand, viewpoint and method in analyzing and solving problems of revolution and production. Some cadres of Fengt'ai locomotive section were at one time influenced by the revisionist line peddled by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type and were afraid to boldly grasp enterprise management and safety in transportation. The Party organization led the cadres in seriously studying Marxist-Leninist works and Chairman Mao's teaching, "There is no doubt about the unity between politics and economy and between politics and techniques. The unity remains true year after year and will remain true forever." As a result, the cadres were able to draw a demarcation line between the correct line and the erroneous line.

Furthermore, the leading cadres of the sub-bureau carry through the great principle of "grasping revolution and promoting production" in an all-round manner, implement the Party's policies on cadres and give play to the role of technicians. They strengthen the organ in charge of techniques of production, and enhance the checking of the technical quality of locomotives. As a result, the quality of the locomotives improves rapidly and safety in production is better assured. This year, 94 percent of the locomotives overhauled by this locomotive section are in excellent or good condition, meeting the demands on transportation and production.

After they have studied Engel's "Anti-Dühring" and Chairman Mao's "On Practice," members of the Peking Railway Sub-bureau Party Committee penetratingly criticize idealist transcendentalism and uphold the viewpoint of putting practice first. They take the initiative in going deep into the basic levels and conducting investigation and study. In the course of the movement of "learning from Tach'ing in industry," they have gone to over ten railways units including the Fent'ai, Changchiak'ou and Ch'engte, thereby acquainting themselves with the new problems arising from the movement of learning from Tach'ing. On the basis of these studies, and proceeding from the actual situation, the Party committee of the sub-bureau puts forth suggestions and proposes measures to further promote the movement. In consequence, the mass movement to learn from Tach'ing is pushing forward.

In order that the cadres may persevere in prolonged study, the Party committee of the Peking Railway Sub-bureau strengthens the leadership over the work of organizing study. Leading members of the sub-bureau Party committee frequently visit the various stations and sections to check and comprehend the situation of study and to propagate the experience of typical cases. This year, the sub-bureau and affiliated units have respectively sponsored meetings to exchange experiences in study. Those collectives and individuals good at study were invited to introduce their experience in

studying Marxist-Leninist works and Chairman Mao's writings. This has given further impetus to the study by cadres and by the masses. The Party committee of the sub-bureau pays particular attention to the study of No. 1 and No. 2 leaders of Party organizations at all levels. In May this year, they held a particular meeting to hear study reports. In the meeting, they summed up and exchanged experience in study, discovered some existing problems, studied and laid down measures and plans for doing a still better job in study, deepening and promoting the development of the movement of struggle-criticism-transformation.

* * *

TEACHER TRAINING

Firmly Grasp Training and Improvement of Young Teachers

by

Party Branch of Foreign Language Department, Liaoning First Normal College

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, August 24, 1972)

Our department now has nine newly-appointed young teachers, representing more than one-third of the total number of teachers teaching English. Eight of them graduated from the English specialty of this department in the summer of 1970 and stay on to serve in the college, and the other was transferred from an outside unit. In line with Chairman Mao's teaching "In the problem of transforming education it is the teachers who are the main problem," we firmly grasp the training and improvement of this group of young teachers and have achieved positive results in this concern.

In line with Chairman Mao's great teaching, "The line is the key link; once it is grasped, everything falls into place," we educated the young teachers in ideology and political line. We have made an analysis of the current ideological condition of these young teachers: On the one hand, they came of good families so that they cherished the idea of "being born red" and the feeling of political superiority in varying degrees. On the other hand, due to the short period of time spent on studying their profession and the comparatively weak foundation of their studies, they also cherished a certain feeling of inferiority for their work.

In view of this ideological condition, we led them to study the works by Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's works in conjunction with realities. Through study, they came to understand that: Naive class feeling cannot replace consciousness of the line struggle. To overcome their idea of "being born red" and to get rid of their feeling of political superiority, they must "read and study seriously and have a good grasp of Marxism." Only in this way can they build up their ability to distinguish between true and false Marxism and go on raising their consciousness of carrying out and defending Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

We also organized the young teachers to participate in the three great revolutionary movements and to try hard to change their world outlook. In the past year and more, they participated in a series of political movements, such as the "one-strike, three-oppose" movement and the "movement to criticize revisionism and rectify style of work"; they participated in field camping and in the activities of going to factories and villages to write and compile teaching material; they participated in the essential productive labor. In the course of class struggle, the line struggle and the struggle for production, they gradually succeeded in distinguishing Chairman Mao's Marxist-Leninist line and policies from the anti-Marxist-Leninist line and policies pushed by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, the materialist theory

of reflection from the idealist transcendentalism, the socialist road from the capitalist road and things advantageous to the consolidation of the Party's leadership from the things which aim at shaking off and weakening the Party's leadership. They strengthened their consciousness of class struggle and the line struggle and of continuing the revolution.

Apart from these, our Party branch often invited them to take part in the activities of Party consolidation and Party building and organized them to study Chairman Mao's idea of Party building, to receive education in the fundamental knowledge of the Party and to take part in the activity of rating the Party members. Meanwhile, it also brought the role of the CYL organizations into play. If a young teacher was found to have shortcomings in thinking, he would be educated and helped through the organizational life of the CYL.

Educated in ideology and political line, the young teachers raised their consciousness of the line struggle and overcame their idea of "being born red." Meanwhile, they greatly aroused their revolutionary enterprise spirit of studying foreign languages well for the revolution and overcame their inferiority feeling for their profession. Consequently, they built up their confidence in study and their determination to study.

Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, we tightly grasped the professional improvement of the young teachers. In doing so, we grasped chiefly the following several measures:

(1) We organize them to participate in activities of writing and compiling teaching material and train and improve them in the course of practical work. In the spring of 1971, we organized the young teachers of our department to join the middle-aged and old teachers in going to Shiherht'ai commune to write and compile teaching material. In early 1972, we again organized them to join the middle-aged and old teachers in writing and compiling teaching material for short-term training classes. In the course of writing and compiling teaching material, we on the one hand assigned them with some work they were capable of doing and, on the other hand, charged some special persons with the task of helping them make progress in study. Through these activities, they raised their political consciousness and professional level.

(2) We specially open professional advancement classes for them. In the winter of 1971, we began organizing a class for the young teachers who were in our department at that time and charged a teacher with the task of teaching them lessons on their professional work. In the spring of 1972, owing to the development of the situation of the educational revolution, the young teachers working outside the department were transferred back to the department. We formally set up a "professional advancement class for young teachers" and appointed some full-time teachers in charge. Short-term arrangements and long-term planning were made so as to build up the young teachers' abilities to hear, read, speak, write and interpret.

(3) We assign young teachers to coach the advancement class for middle school teachers (including correcting their work). This helps them build up their abilities to consider, analyze and solve problems independently and to enlarge their scope of new knowledge. Apart from this, the young teachers work in coordination with the teachers of this advancement class, not only doing ideological work on the members of this advancement class but also giving them individual tutoring and helping them surmount difficulties in study and building up their confidence in study. Relatively good results have been achieved.

(4) The young teachers ascend the teaching platform and trial teach lessons. Before they trial teach lessons, two teachers specialized in teaching these lessons are assigned to help them study the teaching material, prepare lessons, write out a teaching plan and practice teaching of the lesson. After this trial teaching, a rating meeting is held comprising leaders, teachers and representatives of students. Good results are confirmed and shortcomings pointed out, so that the young teachers see more clearly the orientation in which to make efforts. The young teachers have learned a very impressive lesson.

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PRODUCTION TEAMS

Respect the Authority of the Production Team, Give Play To the Activism of the Production Team

- Unremitting development of revolution and production in Anpa commune, Nanpu hsien

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, August 24, 1972)

In the "In agriculture, learn from Tachai" mass movement, the Party committee of Anpa commune of Nanpu hsien, Szechwan Province, by conscientiously implementing the economic policies of the Party for the countryside, respecting the authority of the production team, and paying attention to bring their activism into play, has enabled every production team to arrange for production targets under the guidance of the state target and determine measures for production based on its own actual condition, and stimulated the unremitting development of revolution and production. For two years in succession, this commune has exceeded the target for grain laid down in the "Program." The per-mow yield of cotton has passed the 100 catties mark for three consecutive years, and such diversified economy as production of cooking oil and live pigs has also topped the highest historical level.

Since the development of the "In agriculture, learn from Tachai" movement, there has been bumper harvests in grain production for successive years in Anpa commune. Under the excellent situation, some of the comrades of the production brigades and the commune did not take care to consult with the production team cadres and masses, and when making plans for production activities, they invariably insisted on unanimity of action. When making arrangements for the planting areas of crops and popularizing fine seed strains from outside, they likewise paid no attention to actual conditions, but laid stress on uniformity. This method of not respecting the rights of the production team led to undesirable results in some of the production teams. At the beginning, the Party committee of the commune thought that it was due to defects in the method of work and paid it little attention. Later, by means of investigation and study, they obtained a great revelation from the following two incidents.

In 1970, in order to extend the area of double-cropping, the commune cut back on 300 mow of early winter watered fields and changed the single planting season into a double planting season. The relevant departments of the hsien thought the target was too conservative, and allocated work for 600 mow to the commune. Without consulting with the production team cadres and people, the commune distributed the work to lower units. Because the letting of water for irrigation was carried out too late, the water for winter was all used up, and the early spring grain produce was still not yet planted, there was consequently a drop in production.

Another incident was the popularization of short-term fine strain rice. For the past several years, this commune has been popularizing the short-term fine strain rice, and the overwhelming majority of the production

teams have scored production increase. However, this strain is a fertilizer-tolerant variety, and some of the production teams with poor natural conditions were reluctant to popularize it in a big way. The Party committee, without taking into consideration this difference, raised a demand that the whole commune should change over to planting the short-stem variety, and made arrangements for the various production teams to exchange their seeds at the grain center within a specified period. Some of the production teams, for the sake of passing the commune's inspection, hastened to take their long-stem "Lu-ts'ai-ho" strain to the grain center, but what they carried back was still the same "Lu-ts'ai-ho" variety. They not only wasted labor, but also had to make up for the difference in price.

When Comrade Hsieh Shih-p'ei, the secretary of the Party committee of the commune, discovered this problem, he was greatly shocked ideologically. He thought to himself, why was it that work planned by the commune could not be executed below? Returning to the commune, he convened a meeting of the Party committee, organized everybody to study over again Chairman Mao's teaching, "The right task, policy and style of work invariably conform with the demands of the masses at a given time and place, and invariably strengthen our ties with the masses, and the wrong task, policy and style of work invariably disagree with the demands of the masses at a given time and place and invariably disagree with the demands of the masses at a given time and place and invariably alienate us from the masses" as well as the policies of the Party for rural people's communes, and conscientiously summed up and examined the style of the commune Party committee in guiding ideology and work.

Everybody realized that: The policy of "Ownership at three levels with the production team as the foundation" of the Party is an important policy of the Party at the present stage for the countryside. The reason why some of the production teams had not been able to fulfill the dispositions made for work in the past was because the authority of the production had not been respected, and the work proposed disagreed with the demands of the people at a given time and place.

With the raising of cognition, everybody also went separately to other production teams for investigation and study, solicited views extensively from the masses, and made improvements in the style of guiding ideology and work. Since 1971, the commune and production brigades, when drawing up plans for production, have always first obtained experience from the points, mobilized the masses fully for discussions, and basing on the state target and in a manner suited to local conditions, made reasonable arrangements for the planting area and determined the instruction and measures for production increase. On the basis of the characteristics of the various production teams, develop diversified economy and increase the income of the collectives and the commune members.

The Party committee of this commune has also regularly held democratic life meetings with participation by representatives of cadres and commune members from various production teams, developed criticism and self-

criticism, summed up lessons of experience, and corrected in time unrealistic arrangements for work. For example, after the harvest of intermediate rice last year, the commune made an arrangement that each production team must make use of the rice field to plant an additional 5 to 7 mow of late autumn produce. When the assignment was transmitted below, some of the production teams claimed that they could not plant that much, whereas some wanted to plant more. The commune Party committee adopted the views of those below and permitted the various production teams to do their work in a flexible manner. In that way, the various production teams selected fields with necessary conditions and drained out the water and turned the soil in time. They planted the fields to autumn sweet potato and scored a harvest in what they grow, with the per-mow yield in some cases reaching more than 2,000 catties. In the direction of farm capital construction, the past method of handing tasks down from above has also been changed. The production teams set the time and tasks and make arrangements for labor themselves.

While taking pains to respect the authority of the production teams, the Party committee of Anpa commune also pays special attention to the carrying out of education in ideology and political line on the cadres, and give timely direction to the production activities of the production teams so that they could advance in the socialist direction.

In close relation to the reality of the three great revolutionary movements, they have regularly grasped problems of orientation and line, organized the cadres and commune members to study seriously the basic line of the Party and the basic policy at the present stage for the people's commune, raised the consciousness of implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line of the cadres, developed the advantages of the system of ownership at three levels of the people's commune, and prevented capitalist tendencies that run counter to the state target.

- Jen-min Jih-pao correspondent

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Do Not Infringe on the Rights of the Production Teams

by

The Party Branch of Liangt'ien Production Brigade,
Tatung Commune, Ch'inchou Hsien, Kwangsi

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, August 24, 1972)

While developing the collective economy of the production team during the "In agriculture, learn from Tachai" mass movement, how could the collective economy of the commune and the production brigade be gradually developed at the same time? We realize from the past several years of practice that it is necessary to implement firmly the policy of "Ownership at three levels with the production team as the basis," and we must never carry out "one equality and two reconciliations" or develop the economy of the production brigade by infringing on the rights of the production team.

However, two years ago, because our line awareness was not high, we mistakenly thought that in carrying out socialist construction, we must make it look impressive, and to top the target of the average per-mow yield of grain laid down in the "Program," we must develop the economy of the production brigade level energetically. Therefore, without paying compensation, we transferred labor from the various production teams to a sideline production team for the production brigade. The income of the sideline production team went to the production brigade, although the production teams had to provide grain for the commune members in the sideline production team and keep a record of their work points, which was in contravention with the Party's policy of "Ownership at three levels with the production team as the basis." Consequently the development of sideline production of the production teams was affected and their collective economy was weakened.

The cadres and commune members of the production teams were highly critical, and they said, "We supply labor and grain and have to keep record. The production brigade profited both ways while the production teams are left with nothing. Is this taking the production team or the production brigade as the basis?" However, some of the Party branch committees did not share the same view, and erroneously thought that in learning from Tachai and carrying out socialist construction, they must have a target for their effort, for if letting the production teams carry out work on their own, when would they accomplish something worthwhile?

In order to understand and solve this problem correctly, we studied seriously Chairman Mao's theses on policies and tactics as well as the economic policies of the Party at the present stage for the countryside, went deep into the masses for investigation and study, and listened extensively to the views and criticism of the masses. In conjunction with actual examples, we again developed an in-depth revolutionary great criticism and repudiation, which enabled everybody to realize that contravening the

policy of "Ownership at three levels with the production team as the basis," abolishing the principle of fair exchange and carrying out "one equality and two reconciliations" were interferences from the "Left" sabotaging Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

With the raising of knowledge, we corrected the mistaken methods of the preceding stage, implemented the policy of "Ownership at three levels with the production team as the foundation," operated whichever economy suited to that particular level, and greatly mobilized the socialist activism of the people. Last year, the production of grain rose from the average per-mow yield of over 800 catties in the past to more than 930 catties, and an upsurge for carrying out diversified economy was also whipped up within the sphere of the whole production brigade. The bamboo fields and orchards jointly operated by the production brigade and production teams planted more than 900 mow of bamboo and bumper harvests were also scored in cured tobacco and sugar cane planted by the various production teams.

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This Is An Important Policy

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, August 24, 1972)

"Ownership at three levels with the production team as the basis," is an important policy of the Party at the present stage for the countryside. If this policy is properly implemented, it could bring the activism of the production team cadres and masses fully into play and would be conducive to the development of revolution and production. If improperly implemented, it could affect the activism of the production team cadres and masses, and would be detrimental to revolution and production. The examples of Anpa commune and T'aitzushan production brigade will vividly explain this point.

The production team is a basic accounting unit of the people's commune. In accordance with the spirit of the policy, a production team has full authority over the management of its operation and the organization of its production. Some of the cadres infringe as they please on the authority of these production teams. When some of the production teams have fulfilled their state target, they would impose some unrealistic demands and atipulations by one-sidedly insisting on unanimity of action and uniform planning. They invariably consider themselves wiser than the people, do not consult seriously with them or listen patiently to their views, and when communications could not be established between the thinking of the production team cadres and masses, they went so far as to lay down rigid rules or issue commands to have things done. Nine times out of ten, the result of that turned out not as desired.

Socialist revolution and construction is a business of the broad masses of people, and we should believe in the socialist activism of the broad masses of commune members and basic level cadres. As long as we are able to strengthen line education, implement policies conscientiously, do ideological work and necessary organization work well, and under the logical premise of guaranteeing the completion of the state target respect their authority, their activism and creativity could be brought vigorously into play.

Some of the comrades invariably are unable to place their own position correctly, and always believe in their own subjective will more than they believe in the masses. In making plans and setting demands, they want everything to be in a straightforward and uniform manner. That is a reflection of the idealist transcendentalism influence of swindlers of Liu Shao-ch'i type. We hope that these comrades could, like the comrades of Anpa commune, seriously sum up the lesson of experience, improve on their ideological style, respect the authority of the production teams and bring the activism of the teams fully into play.

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PUPPET SHOWS

New Numbers Presented By the Peking Municipal Puppet Show Troupe

- The new numbers included in the repertoire of the troupe are hailed by the broad worker-peasant-soldier masses and youths and children; we must learn from workers, peasants and soldiers and study the revolutionary model plays

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, August 23, 1972)

(NCNA dispatch, August 21, 1972) Peking Municipal Puppet Show Troupe has recently put on some new numbers including the short puppet play "Roosters Crow at Midnight," instrumental music concerts, song and dance numbers, etc. They are hailed by the broad worker-peasant-soldier masses and youths and children.

The puppet show is a traditional form of art well-received by the broad masses. After liberation, the Party and the administration gave an energetic boost to the art of puppetry. A number of puppet show troupes were specially set up. Large groups of puppet workers were trained. In the great proletarian cultural revolution, the literary and artistic workers of the Peking Municipal Puppet Show Troupe took Chairman Mao's Talks at the Yenan Forum on Literature and Art" as a weapon in criticizing the revisionist literary and artistic line. They enthusiastically went deep into the midst of factories and villages to do labor, study and live with the worker-pesant masses. On the basis of re-education from the working class and the poor and lower-middle peasants, they prepared some short puppet plays reflecting socialist new men and new deeds. These plays were hailed by the masses. This stimulated their enthusiasm in further improving on the puppet show. Thereafter, they more seriously learned from the workers, peasants and soldiers and studied revolutionary model plays in an effort to project the heroic image of workers, peasants and soldiers and the image of the youths of the new China.

This troupe has also critically carried on and developed traditional techniques to make them serve the new content. For the recently presented Tibetan dance opera, "Peking Has A Golden Sun," giving expression to the fervent love of youths and children for Chairman Mao and the Communist Party, the traditional movement of the "flapping sleeves" was borrowed and developed. In traditional programs, dolls are mostly dressed in large-sleeved long-gowns with little movement of the hand. In a recently presented program, "Instrumental Music Concert," doll finger and wrist movements are created to inject life into the characters. In this program, 12 dolls cast as male and female Red Guards nimbly play ten musical instruments including violins, bassoons, two-stringed Chinese musical instruments, bamboo flutes, etc. Some dolls can move freely with their ten fingers. They present together such revolutionary

tunes as "The People of the World Are Bound To Triumph," "Three Major Rules of Discipline and Eight Points for Attention," etc., to the thunderous applause of the audience. In addition, some innovative attempts have been made in regard to the image of a puppet, lighting, settings, music, etc. Initial fruitful results are achieved.

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PLA ART

Chinese PLA Art and Photography Exhibition Closes in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 24, 1972)

the art and photography exhibition of the chinese people's liberation army came to a close yesterday.

the exhibition opened in peking on may 23 to mark the 30th anniversary of chairman mao's "talks at the yenan forum on literature and art". it attracted around 670,000 workers, peasants and soldiers, revolutionary cadres and intellectuals, professional and amateur artists and photographers and other people. they all praised the works on display for their rich content, wide-ranging subject matter, varied forms and style. they said they were educated and inspired by the works which combine revolutionary political content and fine artistic form.

some works portray chairman mao's revolutionary activities while others reflect the victory of his proletarian revolutionary line. among the best is an oil painting which shows chairman mao on the lushan mountain, looking at distant peaks, against the background of rosy morning clouds and tall pines. this painting gives expression to the broadness of mind and vision of the proletarian revolutionary leader. the visitors were impressed by the oil paintings "chairman mao on the chingkang mountains", "the kutien meeting" (the ninth party congress of the fourth army of the red army in 1929), and "chairman mao talks on the rectification movement at a cadres' meeting in yenan" and the photographs "classroom for education in political line" and "the red flag of chingkang mountains keeps flying for generations". they said: these paintings and photographs convey to us the truth that every victory of ours is a victory of chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line over the "left" or right opportunist line. they encourage us to advance even more firmly along chairman mao's revolutionary line.

the visitors highly praised the p.l.a. artists' achievements in striving to serve the workers, peasants and soldiers, present their heroes and portray present-day army life. among the works which won wide appreciation are the oil paintings "studying" and "this is 'petrel' speaking" depicting a p.l.a. lineswoman, the woodcut "militiamen on patrol" and a series of woodcuts "in craggy mountains" which portrays the heroism of railway builders blasting through a mountain. many spectators said: these works present in bold relief the vigour, indomitable spirit and utter devotion to the people of the worker, peasant and soldier heroes and bring them nearer our hearts.

RICE HARVEST

China Gathers Good Early-Rice Harvest

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 24, 1972)

1972 output of early rice in southern china shows an increase over last year's after the people's communes have overcome spring cold and drought.

a ten per cent increase has been reported from the major producing provinces of szechwan, anhwei, yunnan and kweichow. there are also increases over last year in kwangtung, hunan, chekiang, kiangsu and fukien provinces as well as the kwangsi chuang autonomous region and shanghai municipality. a good early-rice harvest was gathered this year in the high-yield areas -- the chengtu plain in western szechwan, the shores of the tungting lake in hunan and the hangchow-chiahsing-huchow plain in chekiang. hainan island and chanchiang administrative region in kwangtung province, which used to have low early-rice output, showed big increases this year. early-rice yield in many counties, communes and production brigades averaged more than six tons per hectare.

cadres in early-rice producing areas made investigations at the grassroots, placing revolution in command of production. they took measures to increase output. these consisted of farming preparations, seedling nursing and transplanting, field management and harvesting. before transplanting, hunan province sent 110,000 cadres to the countryside to help educate the peasants in the political line, implement policies, and draw up measures to increase production. kwangtung province from last winter through this spring built water conservancy projects, enlarged the irrigated acreage by 133,000 hectares, improved 333,000 hectares of low-yield fields and sowed green manure crops on an area 50 per cent larger than in 1971.

the temperature was low in the early-rice areas in the yangtze river valley and south china when the seedlings were being nursed. snow and hail fell in some places. the seedlings began rotting away. then drought struck after transplanting while there was waterlogging in some areas. but all these difficulties were overcome by the cadres and commune members who relied on the strength of the people's communes.

faced with a cold wave, cadres in szechwan went to work with the peasants. they promptly replaced dying seedlings by replanting. there was a sudden fall in temperature followed by snow in april in the changteh region of hunan province. nearly 20,000 cadres and one million peasants were mobilized to fight against the adverse weather. the nursery beds were drained of

the cold water and irrigated again. they were protected from the cold by various kinds of covering. this meticulous care helped produce sturdy seedlings.

to overcome the drought that followed rice transplanting, the peasants in many areas worked hard to dam rivers, sink wells, tap springs and dig irrigation ditches. kwangsi took measures for transplanting and enlarged the cultivated acreage despite five months of scant rainfall starting last winter. the efforts brought a good harvest.

people's communes in all rice areas paid attention to scientific farming. most of them used improved seed on a larger acreage and did close planting better than last year. the area planted to improved seed in szechwan, a major rice-growing province, was 30 per cent greater than last year. good seed was sown in all paddy fields in anhwei province. improved methods for nursing sturdy seedlings and rational close planting were adopted in kiangsu province.

SCIENTIFIC FARMING

East China Commune Farms Scientifically

(NCNA-English Foochow, Aug. 24, 1972)

mass participation in scientific experiments has enabled a people's commune in east china to increase output of grain and sugar-cane.

peasants of the lunghua people's commune in hsienyu county, fukien province, made scientific experiments in accordance with chairman mao's "eight-point charter for agriculture" which covers soil improvement, fertilizer, irrigation and drainage, seed improvement, rational close planting, plant protection, field management and farm tool improvement. they gave emphasis to the popularization of good seed according to local conditions.

they have studied more than 100 improved seed strains of rice and sugar-cane since the beginning of the great proletarian cultural revolution. after repeated experiments and comparison, strains suitable for local growing were selected on the basis of mass participation in the assessment. experiments were then made to prevent the selected seed strains from degeneration and to develop new local strains. over the past few years the commune has produced more than a dozen sugar-cane and rice strains that are high yielding, drought-resistant and able to stand heavy doses of fertilizer.

an old practice there was to plant sugar-cane in sparse rows. hilling was done two or three times during the period of growth. the stalks were easily lodged by typhoon. the peasants tried close planting as a protective measure. they made experiments to decide on the most suitable number of plants per hectare. hilling was done five times instead of three, and per-hectare yield rose to 75 tons.

the commune members used the fields more scientifically and at the same time improved the soil by planting rice, sugar-cane, soya beans, peanuts, wheat and barley in rotation, including inter-planting and the planting of catch crops. the application of nodule bacteria fertilizer added to soil fertility.

the production brigades and teams set up scientific experiment groups made up of cadres, veteran peasants and young commune members. experimental plots were set aside for nursing good seed and experimenting with fertilizer, close planting and other things. the commune office had its own experimental plots and helped popularize good experience among the brigades and teams.

thanks to mass participation in scientific experiments and water conservancy projects, the lunghua commune in 1970 reaped a good harvest of 8.25 tons of grain per hectare and 75 tons of sugar-cane per hectare. it was hit by drought in 1971, but per-hectare grain and sugar-cane yield increased to 13.5 tons and 94.5 tons, respectively. it reaped good harvests of wheat, barley and early rice so far this year. per-hectare yield was 10 per cent higher than in 1971. it also made new progress in growing jute, tobacco, peanut and fruits.

SUGAR CANE

Southern China's Sugar-Cane Growing Well

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 24, 1972)

china's main sugar-cane producers of kwangtung, fukien and szechwan provinces and the kwangsi chuang autonomous region are stepping up field management, and sugar-cane is growing well.

fukien province this year expanded the sugar-cane area by 20 per cent. shunteh and several other counties in kwangtung province, in accordance with the state plan, have extended the sugar-cane acreage by adding irrigation facilities and enlarged the area protected against drought and waterlogging. szechwan province, which topped its total output record last year, has added an extra 3,300 hectares this year.

field management, top-dressing, weeding and hilling for higher output on large areas are current points of concentration. the foshan region of kwangtung province has overcome rainstorms and is applying fertilizer, wiping out pests and preparing for autumn aridity. the fukien coastal areas have high temperature, excessive rain and were struck by typhoons earlier than usual. to prevent the sugar-cane from lodging, the peasants applied fertilizer and carried out hilling and field management in time. in the new sugar-cane fields on slopes, commune members are working to conserve soil moisture and apply more fertilizer.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND AFRICA

Jen-min Jih-pao Commentator Hails IOC's Withdrawal of Invitation to Rhodesia as Manifestation of "Mighty Strength of Just Cause"

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 25, 1972)

the "people's daily" carries a commentator's article today hailing the i.o.c.'s withdrawal of its invitation to rhodesia as the african people's victory. the article entitled "the mighty strength of a just cause" reads as follows:

pressed by the resolute struggle of the african countries, the international olympic committee (i.o.c.) has decided to withdraw its invitation to rhodesia to take part in the 20th olympic games. this is a new victory of the african countries and people in the struggle against colonialism and neo-colonialism and against racial discrimination.

the rhodesian delegation to the olympic games was sent by the white racist smith regime of rhodesia which pursues an extremely barbarous policy of racial discrimination internally to deprive the african people, who constitute the great majority of its population, of all political rights and colludes with the white colonialist authorities of south africa and the portuguese colonialist rulers externally to suppress the national liberation movement in southern africa. the organization of african unity has made many resolutions on taking sanctions against the white racist rhodesian regime. resolutions on sanctions against rhodesia were also adopted by the united nations after the struggle of many countries in asia, africa and latin america. but under the control of a few people, the i.o.c. still made every effort to have the delegation of the reactionary rhodesian regime take part in the 20th olympic games. this was a provocation against the african countries and people and a violation of the u.n. resolutions. this was of course firmly boycotted and opposed by the african and justice-upholding countries. the i.o.c.'s withdrawal of its invitation to rhodesia is not only a victory of the african countries and people, but also a common victory of the asian, african and latin american countries and people. this is another demonstration of the mighty strength of the unity of the people of all countries and an international just cause.

the african people are advancing in big strides. the asian, african and latin american cause of unity against imperialism is developing victoriously. anyone who fails

to see this in international affairs and tries to impose the will of a few persons on the countries and peoples in asia, africa and latin america is doomed to run into snags sooner or later. international sports are no exception. this is proved by the expulsion of south africa from the i.o.c. in 1970 and the withdrawal of the invitation to rhodesia this time.

the chinese people and the african people are brothers-in-arms. we have consistently supported the struggle of the zimbabwe and other african people. at a meeting of the u.n. special committee on decolonization this year, the chinese representative said: "the essence of the question of southern rhodesia is the zimbabwe people's fight against outside colonialist rule and for national independence," and "the chinese government and people firmly support the just struggle of the zimbabwe people". we warmly congratulate the african countries and people on their new victory in the struggle against the participation of the white racist rhodesian regime in the olympic games. we are firmly convinced that the zimbabwe people and the people in other african areas who have not won independence can surely smash the colonialist and neo-colonialist schemes and win greater victories so long as they strengthen their unity and persevere in struggle with the support of the people of all countries.

CHINA AND ALBANIA

Chinese Swimming Team Arrives in Tirana

(NCNA-English Tirana, Aug. 24, 1972)

the chinese swimming team with chien ta-yueh as leader arrived here by plane today for a friendly visit to albania.

they were welcomed at the airport by veiz lelo, chairman of the albanian physical culture and sports commission, sterio spase, vice-chairman of the albanian-chinese friendship society, representatives of the albanian committee for cultural and friendly relations with foreign countries and albanian sportsmen.

hsia hsiu-feng, charge d'affaires ad interim, han po, counsellor, of the chinese embassy in albania, were also present.

ATT CHAMPIONSHIPS

Chinese Delegation to First Asian Table Tennis Championships Formed

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 24, 1972)

a 22-member table tennis delegation of the people's republic of china to the first asian table tennis championships has been formed.

the delegation includes: leader hsu yin-sheng; first deputy leader lu ting; deputy leaders fu chao-lou, li fu-jung (concurrently coach), chiu chung-hui, chang hsieh-lin and lin hui-ching; coaches chuang chia-fu and wang chih-liang; seven men players liang ko-liang, tiao wen-yuan, hsi en-ting, wang wen-jung, yu yi-tse, wu chin-hsing (junior) and chang hui-chung (junior); and six women players li li, chou pao-chin, hu yu-lan, liu hsin-yen, tiao li-li (junior) and hu fu-yun (junior).

while busy making pre-championship preparations, the chinese table tennis coaches and players are having friendly contacts and joint practice sessions with players from other asian countries already in peking. they pledge to act in line with the principle of "friendship first, competition second", and, together with the players of other countries and regions in asia, contribute their share to the success of the first asian table tennis championships, to the enhancement of the friendship among the people and sportsmen of asia and to the promotion of the development of table tennis in asia.

CHINA AND BELGIUM

Mrs. Marthe Huysmans Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 24, 1972)

yang chi, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, gave a farewell dinner yesterday evening in honour of mrs. marthe huysmans, former secretary general of the belgium-china association. present on the occasion were hsieh chi-mei, liu kuang-ya, wang erh-ching and other leading members of organizations concerned.

mrs. marthe huysmans had visited tsingtao, changchun, shenyang, luta and chinhuangtao. she will visit southern china before leaving for home.

CHINA AND BURMA

Burmese Tennis and Badminton Friendship Delegation Leaves Wuhan for Kunming

(NCNA-English Wuhan, Aug. 23, 1972)

the tennis and badminton friendship delegation of the union of burma led by lieutenant colonel aye pe, president of the burmese tennis federation, wound up its visit here and left by train today for the southwest china city of kunming via changsha.

the delegation arrived here from shanghai on august 19. that evening, the hupeh branches of the chinese tennis federation and the chinese badminton federation gave a banquet in honour of the burmese friends.

while in wuhan, the burmese badminton and tennis teams played friendly matches with the hupeh and kwangtung provincial badminton teams and the chinese tennis team. their excellent performance drew round after round of applause from the spectators. wang pu-ching, standing committee member of the hupeh provincial revolutionary committee, and chang hsiu-lung, chairman of the hupeh physical culture and sports commission, watched one of the friendly matches and met the players of both countries.

the burmese guests also visited the wuhan iron and steel company, a sewing machine factory and the yangtze river bridge at wuhan, went on an excursion to the scenic tunghu lake and saw a theatrical performance by children.

CHINA AND CANADA

Canadian Secretary of State for External Affairs Leaves Hangchow for Kwangchow on Way Home

(NCNA-English Huangchow, Aug. 23, 1972)

after concluding their visit to china, mitchell sharp, canadian secretary of state for external affairs, and his party left this east china lake city by special plane this evening for kwangchow on their way home.

m. sharp and his party arrived here from shanghai by special train yesterday in the company of chinese assistant foreign minister chang wen-chin and canadian ambassador to china r.e. collins and mrs. collins. they were warmly welcomed at the railway station by lai ko-ko, vice-chairman of the chekiang provincial revolutionary committee, and chou feng, vice-chairman of the hangchow municipal revolutionary committee.

at a banquet given by the provincial revolutionary committee in honour of the distinguished guest at noon today, lai ko-ko and m. sharp proposed toasts to the growth of friendship between the people of china and canada.

the distinguished guests visited a tea growing brigade on the outskirts of the city and toured the west lake and other scenic spots.

chang wen-chin, and ambassador and mrs. collins accompanied the canadian guests to kwangchow.

CTTA DELEGATION

Chinese Table Tennis Association Delegation First Congress of ATTU and Meeting of Preparatory Committee of Asian-African-Latin American TTFIT Formed

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 24, 1972)

the table tennis association of the people's republic of china has formed its delegation to the first congress of the asian table tennis union and the meeting of the preparatory committee of the asian-african-latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament, both to be held here next month. delegation leader is sung chung, acting president of the association, and its members are lin hui-ching, ho chen-liang and kuan hui-kuang.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Chou En-lai, Liao Cheng-chih, Liu Hsi-wen Meet Delegation from Japanese Mitsubishi Group of Enterprises

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 23, 1972)

premier chou en-lai, liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association, and liu hsi-wen, a leading member of the china council for the promotion of international trade, this evening met wataru tajitsu, leader of the delegation from the japanese mitsubishi group of enterprises, delegation members chujiro fujino and shigeichi koga, and assistants hiroyasu sakamaki, yasuo tokuhiro, koichi danno and ikuo kokubo.

present on the occasion were leading members of chinese organizations concerned li hsi-fu, wang hsiao-yun, wu shu-tung, chou chi and lin li-yun.

Delegation of Economic Circles of Japan Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 23, 1972)

a delegation of the economic circles of japan arrived in peking this evening at the invitation of the china council for the promotion of international trade.

the delegation is composed of yoshihiro inayama, its leader, and delegation members yoshizane imasa, keisuke iuemizu, kenichiro komai, tatsuzo mizukami, masao sakisaka and shujiro tanaka, and six assistants.

greeting them at the airport were li hsi-fu, vice-chairman of the host organization, and leading members of organizations concerned sun ping-hua, wang hsiao-yi, chao mao-chun, chang chi-chuan and chen shu-tzu.

present were japanese friends in peking teiji hagiwara, eiichi himeno, jiro takeyoshi, munekazu sakai and hiroaki kitamura.

Chinese Agricultural and Peasant Delegation Back in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 23, 1972)

the chinese agricultural and peasant delegation with hao chung-shih, vice-president of the chinese academy of agricultural and forestry sciences and council member of the china-japan friendship association, as its leader and chen kang, council member of the china-japan friendship association, and liu jang, chairman of the revolutionary committee of the nanyuan people's commune of peking, as its deputy leaders returned here by plane today from a friendly visit to japan.

they were met at the airport by liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association; and leading members of departments concerned, including tiao ping-chang, wang hsiao-yun, sun ping-hua and su ko-man; and representatives of peking peasants.

also present were japanese friends in peking ichihei sugiyama and his wife, and eiichi himeno.

Kuo Mo-jo and Liao Cheng-chih Meet Japanese Friends

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 24, 1972)

kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress and honorary president of the china-japan friendship association, and liao cheng-chih, president of the association, this afternoon met and had a friendly conversation with kazuo ichien, professor of law at kansai gakuin university of japan and adviser to the headquarters of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox), and his wife yoshiko ichien and members of his party shigeo sakaue and terumi yamada.

present on the occasion were leading members of chinese organizations concerned, including sun ping-hua, lin lin and li fu-teh.

Japanese Friends Leave Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 24, 1972)

wataru tajitsu, chujiro fujino, shigeichi koga and four others of the delegation from the japanese mitsubishi group of enterprises left peking by air this morning to visit southern china before going home.

they were seen off at the airport by leading members of the china council for the promotion of international trade and other organizations concerned liu hsi-wen, li hsi-fu, li chang-ching, chen shu-tzu, wu shu-tung and chou chi.

on hand were teiji hagiwara, managing director of the japan international trade promotion association, and japanese friends in peking eiichi himeno, jiro takeyoshi, isao okubo, munekazu sakai and hiroaki kitamura.

Vice President of Asian Table Tennis Union Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 24, 1972)

rabie hafez el turk, vice-president of the asian table tennis union and secretary of the palestine table tennis association, arrived here by air this morning for the forthcoming first congress of the asian table tennis union.

he was welcomed at the airport by sung chung, honorary secretary-general of the a.t.t.u. and acting president of the chinese table tennis association; leading members of chinese organizations concerned chin chi-hsiang, ho chen-liang and chiu chung-hui; munier ibrahim hmoud, head of the mission of the palestine liberation organization in peking; and kim in ok, vice-president of the table tennis association of the democratic people's republic of korea and leader of the korean table tennis delegation.

Shanghai Junior Football Team Leaves Tokyo for Home

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Aug. 24, 1972)

the shanghai junior football team led by chang chen-ya left here by plane for home today after a friendly visit to japan.

the team was seen off at the airport by over 200 people including ichio asukada, mayor of yokohama, and his wife; kinkazu saionji, standing director, and kyuhei muraoka, deputy secretary general, of the japan-china cultural exchange association; as well as rinji miyaishi, hiroshi wakabayashi, mikiko matsuyama, yoko morishita, teruaki sakata, masao shimada, isao nukaga and atsushi urushito.

yun sang chol, director of the international bureau of the general association of korean residents in japan, and kim jong hun, chairman of the standing committee of the kanagawa prefectural headquarters of the general association of korean residents in japan, were present at the airport.

present also were po jen and huang wen-chin, vice-chairmen of the tokyo association of chinese residents, and li tien-tu, chairman of the yokohama association of chinese residents.

hsiao hsiang-chien, chief representative of the tokyo liaison office of the china-japan memorandum trade office of china, and his wife were also at the airport.

the shanghai junior football team arrived in japan on august 8 for a friendly visit and competition at the invitation of yokohama mayor ichio asukada and the japan-china cultural exchange association.

from august 10 to 21, the team visited yokohama, sendai and kyoto and had friendly matches with the yokohama, kanagawa, sendai and kyoto junior football teams and the korean residents' junior football team of kanagawa prefecture.

the shanghai junior football team gave a farewell reception in yokohama tuesday evening to thank the japanese friends, korean residents in japan and patriotic chinese residents for their cordial hospitality.

Liao Cheng-chih and Chang Hsiang-shan Meet Japanese Friends

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 24, 1972)

liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association, and chang hsiang-shan, a leading person of the international liaison department of the chinese communist party central committee, this morning met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with the visiting students' study group of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox).

the group was headed by choyo genka, leader, hideo shirasawa, secretary-general, and kazuhiro saigo, a representative of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox).

leading members of chinese organizations concerned chang yu and ching pu-chun were present.

the visiting group, which arrived in china on august 5, had toured kwangchow, changsha, shaoshan, shenyang, fushun and anshan. it left peking by train this evening for kwangchow on its way home.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

DPRK Ministry of National Defence Fetes Chinese PLA Women's Basketball Delegation

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Aug. 24, 1972)

the ministry of national defence of the democratic people's republic of korea gave a banquet tuesday evening in honour of the women's basketball delegation of the chinese people's liberation army.

present at the banquet were major general pak jung guk, deputy chief of the general staff of the korean people's army; major general li gi hwan of the korean people's army; kim duk jun, vice-chairman of the korean physical culture and sports guidance committee; and women basketball players of the korean people's army.

major general pak jung guk spoke at the banquet. he said: "under the wise leadership of their great leader comrade mao tsetung, the fraternal chinese people and soldiers of the chinese people's liberation army are attaining great successes in the efforts for fulfilling

the militant tasks set forth by the 9th national congress of the communist party of china and the 2nd plenary session of the 9th central committee of the party." he said: "we regard all the successes attained by the fraternal chinese people and sportsmen as our own and heartily rejoice over them and hail them."

head of the chinese delegation yu wen-huai spoke next. he noted: "the heroic korean people, under the wise leadership of their great leader comrade kim il sung, defeated the japanese imperialists and won the independence of the country, repelled the u.s. imperialists in the fatherland liberation war and defended the fatherland. today they are successfully fulfilling the grand six-year plan set forth by the fifth congress of the workers' party of korea."

he said: "the publication of the joint statement of the north and the south some time ago in particular is a brilliant victory of the line of independent, peaceful reunification advanced by comrade kim il sung."

the banquet proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

DPRK Table Tennis Association Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 24, 1972)

a delegation of the table tennis association of the democratic people's republic of korea led by bae myong gyu, deputy president of the asian table tennis union (a.t.t.u.) and president of the d.p.r.k. table tennis association, arrived in peking by train today to attend the first congress of the a.t.t.u. and the meeting of the preparatory committee of the asian-african-latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament.

it was welcomed at the railway station by li meng-hua and chuang tse-tung, vice-chairmen of the organizing committee of the first asian table tennis championships, sung chung, honorary secretary-general of the a.t.t.u. and acting president of the table tennis association of the people's republic of china, leading members of organizations concerned chi yu-hua and kuan hui-kuang, and chinese table tennis coaches and players.

present were rabie hafez el turk, vice-president of the a.t.t.u. and secretary of the palestine table tennis association; thonglay khommasith, leader of the lao (lao patriotic front) table tennis delegation; and kim in ok, leader, and li in sub, deputy leader, of the d.p.r.k. table tennis delegation.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

China-Romania Friendship Commune Celebrates Romania's Liberation Anniversary

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 24, 1972)

iosif chivu, charge d'affaires ad interim of the romanian embassy in china, and his wife and other comrades from the embassy today were enthusiastically welcomed at the lukouchiao china-romania friendship people's commune when they joined the commune members in celebrating the 28th anniversary of romania's liberation.

the commune members waved bunches of flowers and multi-coloured streamers and danced to extend festival greetings to the romanian friends upon their arrival.

chinese and romanian comrades conversed and had a get-together in a cordial atmosphere.

chou jui-ching, chairman of the commune revolutionary committee, recalled the warm welcome she received during her recent visit to romania and praised the tremendous achievements that the romanian people had made since liberation. she told the romanian comrades how the commune had overcome the adverse weather this year and won victories in revolution and production.

iosif chivu said that he was very happy to join the commune members in celebrating the glorious festival of romania. he expressed the conviction that the militant friendship between the two parties, two countries and two peoples of romania and china would constantly grow in strength. he wished the commune still greater successes in various fields of endeavour.

at the get-together, commune members performed dances and sang "gheorghe joins the army" and other romanian songs. the romanian comrades reciprocated with a chinese song.

the romanian comrades also made round of the commune and joined commune members in picking cucumbers.

leading members of departments concerned li ting-chuan, wang hsiao-yi and kuo wei-hsin took part in the celebrations.

Romanian National Men's Basketball Team Leaves Shenyang for Nanking

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Aug. 24, 1972)

the romanian national men's basketball team led by popa iovita left for nanking by air today at the end of its friendly visit here.

the romanian team arrived from changchun on the 21st. that evening the liaoning provincial physical culture and sports commission gave a banquet in its honour. present were yang ti, vice-chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, and ling shao-nung, vice-chairman of the shenyang municipal revolutionary committee. hosts and guests drank toasts to the continued growth of the friendship between the people and sportsmen of china and romania.

on the evening of the 22nd, the provincial physical culture and sports commission sponsored a ceremony to welcome the romanian national men's basketball team. after the ceremony, the romanian team played against the provincial men's team and won 88:69. the more than 10,000 spectators applauded the players of both countries for their unity and friendship, their endeavours to learn from each other, as well as their skill.

while in shenyang, the romanian guests visited an electric wire and cable factory and a woolen mill, attended a theatrical performance and went sightseeing.

CHINA AND SWEDEN

Swedish Friends Leave Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 24, 1972)

per-olow leijon, secretary of the swedish east asian museum, and mrs. leijon left peking for home today after a visit to china at the invitation of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

after their arrival here on august 8, the swedish friends visited factories, a people's commune, a spare-time sports school, the palace museum and the exhibition of cultural relics unearthed during the great proletarian cultural revolution.

CHINA AND SWITZERLAND

Chinese Ambassador Pays Swiss President

(NCNA-English Geneva, Aug. 24, 1972)

chinese ambassador to switzerland chen chih-fang and his wife gave a dinner at the chinese embassy in berne yesterday evening in honour of nello celio, president of the swiss confederation, and madame celio, according to a report from berne.

president celio had a friendly talk with ambassador chen chih-fang at the dinner.

counsellor yuan tu-lin of the chinese embassy was also present.

the dinner proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND TANZANIA

Tanzanian Goodwill Delegation Leaves Peking for North China City of Shihchiachuang

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 24, 1972)

the tanzanian goodwill delegation with john s. malecela, minister of foreign affairs of the united republic of tanzania, as leader and lt. col. hafidh suleiman, member of the zanzibar revolution council, as deputy leader, as well as mrs. malecela, left peking by special plane this morning on a visit to the north china city of shihchiachuang. they are being accompanied by chinese vice-foreign minister ho ying and his wife.

present at the airport to see them off were chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei, minister of economic relations with foreign countries fang yi, minister of communications yang chieh, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army peng shao-hui, vice-minister of communications kuo lu, vice-minister of foreign trade chen shu-fu and leading members of departments concerned chou jung-kuo, wang chih-fan, hsu han-ping, liu chin-lin and cheng fei.

sarin chhak, minister of foreign affairs of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and his wife were also present.

also present were m.a. foum, counsellor, and other diplomatic officials of the tanzanian embassy in peking, as well as tanzanian friends in peking and diplomatic envoys from african countries.

mrs. wambura, wife of the tanzanian ambassador to china, and wang yueh-hsi, deputy director of the foreign affairs bureau of the chinese ministry of national defence, are accompanying the delegation on its visit.

on the afternoon of august 22, minister malecela and his wife, lt. col. suleiman and other distinguished tanzanian guests, accompanied by minister of communications yang chieh, visited chiaotung university of northern china, and met the tanzanian and zambian students there.

on the morning of august 23, the guests toured the great wall and the ming tombs in the company of vice-foreign minister ho ying.

mrs. malecela, accompanied by hsu han-ping and wang hao, had visited the peking art handicrafts workshop and the peihai kindergarten.

CHINA AND TUNISIA

Tunisian Government Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 23, 1972)

the government delegation of the republic of tunisia led by mohammed masmoudi, minister of external affairs, arrived in peking by special plane this evening on a friendly visit to china.

members of the delegation were: ambassador salah ladgham, director of the political department of the ministry of external affairs, hassen fodha, director of the office of the minister of external affairs, and ali tekaya, deputy director of the economic department of the ministry of external affairs.

the airport flew the national flags of the republic of tunisia and the people's republic of china.

the distinguished tunisian guests were welcomed at the airport by chi peng-fei, foreign minister, ho ying, vice-foreign minister, chen mu-hua, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries, chen shu-fu, vice-minister of foreign trade, and leading members of departments concerned tsao ke-chiang, cheng fei, wang ming-chun, hsiang chien, wang chuan-pin, tan tung and chu chuan-hsien.

present at the airport were heads of diplomatic missions of arab and african countries in china and of the democratic republic of viet nam.

chou chuen, deputy director of the west asian and north african affairs department of the foreign ministry, who had made a special trip to shanghai to meet the guests, accompanied them to peking.

when the tunisian guests left shanghai, they were seen off at the airport by yang fu-chen, vice-chairman, and chang yi-ai, standing committee member, of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, and leading members of departments concerned. while in shanghai, the guests visited the shanghai industrial exhibition and a fountain pen factory and went sightseeing in the city.

Chinese and Tunisian Foreign Ministers Hold Talks

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 24, 1972)

chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei and mohammed masmoudi, leader of the government delegation of the republic of tunisia and minister of external affairs, held talks here this morning in a friendly atmosphere.

taking part in the talks on the tunisian side were members of the government delegation: ambassador salah ladgham, director of the political department of the ministry of external affairs; hassen fodha, director of the office of the minister of external affairs; and ali tekaya, deputy director of the economic department of the ministry of external affairs.

taking part in the talks on the chinese side were chen mu-hua, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries; tsao ke-chiang, director of the department of west asian and north african affairs of the foreign ministry; cheng fei, departmental director of the ministry of economic relations with foreign countries; chou chueh, deputy director of the department of west asian and north african affairs of the foreign ministry; and chu chuan-hsien, deputy director of the protocol department of the foreign ministry.

Chinese Foreign Minister Gives Banquet in Honor of Tunisian Government Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 24, 1972)

chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei hosted a banquet here this evening to warmly welcome the government delegation of the republic of tunisia led by mohammed masmoudi, minister of external affairs.

sarin chhak, minister of foreign affairs of the royal government of national union of cambodia, was present.

the national flags of tunisia and china hung side by side at the banquet hall of the great hall of the people where the banquet was held.

chi peng-fei and mohammed masmoudi spoke at the banquet (excerpts from their speeches to be released separately). their speeches drew warm applause. after their speeches the band played the national anthems of tunisia and china.

a warm and friendly atmosphere prevailed throughout the banquet. hosts and guests repeatedly drank toasts to the constant growth of the friendship between the people of china and tunisia and the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries.

present on the occasion were fu hao, vice-foreign minister, chen mu-hua, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries, chen shu-fu, vice-minister of foreign trade, and leading members of other government departments, the peking municipal revolutionary committee, the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries and the islamic association of china, including hsieh hua, li ching-chuan, lai ta-yuan, wang yeh-chiu, liu ching-tang, tsao ke-chiang, cheng fei, wang ming-chun, wu tzu-wen, hsiang chien, wang chuan-pin, tan tung, chou chueh and chu chuan-hsien.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to china were present.

Chinese Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei Speaks at Peking Banquet

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 24, 1972)

following are excerpts from foreign minister chi peng-fei's speech at the banquet given here this evening in honour of the government delegation of the republic of tunisia led by minister of external affairs mohammed masmoudi:

tunisia is a country with a long-standing history. the tunisian people have a glorious tradition of struggle against imperialism and colonialism. since independence, the tunisian people have, under the leadership of president habib bourguiba, made unremitting efforts and achieved successes in safeguarding national independence and state sovereignty and building their country. in international affairs, the tunisian government pursues a foreign policy of non-alignment, supports the palestinian and other arab peoples in their just struggle against israeli zionist aggression. we sincerely wish the tunisian government and people continuous new successes on their road of advance.

the present international situation is in an era of great upheaval. the struggles of the people of the world to win and safeguard national independence and state sovereignty and to oppose aggression, subversion, control, interference and hegemony by the superpowers are daily developing in scope and in depth. in the middle east, the situation of the anti-imperialist struggle is also excellent. the daily awakening palestinian and other arab peoples are carrying forward their struggle against aggression. in contending for and dividing spheres of influence, the superpowers are trying to maintain and exploit a situation of neither war nor peace in this region and use the palestinian people's right to existence and arab countries' territories and sovereignty as counters to strike political deals. however, their scheme is being seen through more and more clearly by the arab peoples and is condemned and opposed by them and the people of all countries. of late, the egyptian government has adopted measures to safeguard the sovereignty of its country, which are an expression of the egyptian and other arab peoples' strong determination to decide their own destiny and carry their anti-imperialist struggle to the end. supported and connived at by the superpowers, israeli zionism is continuing to push its policy of aggression and expansion against the arab countries, and the superpowers will continue their contention and collusion by framing all sorts of schemes and intrigues on the middle east question. yet the palestinian and other arab peoples are great peoples with traditions of struggle, and moreover they have increasingly come to learn from their long-term positive and negative experience that they must mainly

rely on their own united strength to carry on the fight against israeli zionist aggression and realize the recovery of lost territories and restoration of national rights. we firmly believe that the palestinian, egyptian and other arab peoples, maintaining independence and persevering in struggle, will certainly win final victory.

in the mediterranean as well, the superpowers are daily intensifying their contention. they are making a show of force and seeking military bases there, posing direct threats to the security of the mediterranean coastal countries and infringing on their independence and sovereignty. tunisia and other countries have called for a "mediterranean of the mediterranean countries". this is a just demand. the chinese government and people are resolutely opposed to the contention of the superpowers in the mediterranean and other areas of the world and to the hegemony pursued by them; we resolutely support the just position and demand put forward by some of the mediterranean coastal countries.

the peoples of china and tunisia had the common historical experience of being subjected to imperialist aggression and oppression, and are today both engaged in a struggle against imperialism and colonialism. his excellency minister masmoudi's present friendly visit to our country at the head of the tunisian government delegation will surely make a beneficial contribution to the friendship between the chinese and tunisian peoples and the development of the friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries. we are convinced that, with the joint efforts of the governments and peoples of china and tunisia, the friendly relations and cooperation between china and tunisia will daily develop on the basis of the five principles of mutual respect for territorial integrity and sovereignty, mutual non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality / and mutual benefit, and peaceful coexistence.

Tunisian Minister of External Affairs Speaks At Peking Banquet

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 24, 1972)

following are excerpts from tunisian minister of external affairs mohammed masmoudi's speech at the banquet given here this evening by chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei in honour of the government delegation of the republic of tunisia:

the friendly contacts between the two peoples of tunisia and china date back to a long time ago; they were subjected to aggression and oppression almost in the same period, and after winning their independence they have never stopped their efforts to restore their traditional friendship and cooperation.

china and tunisia, following their thousands of years of respective traditions and in the clarity of their respective options, are equally attached to independence, dignity, peace and progress.

the distance between china and tunisia is no obstacle to our wish for coming closer together and to cooperate. that is the same with regard to the differences between our respective regimes, so long as we are both attached to the five principles which animate us both, particularly the principle of non-interference in each other's internal affairs. there is much evidence of the reasons for us to come closer together, to strengthen our cooperation and to consolidate our ties of friendship.

tunisia which is very strong strategically and very weak militarily has not ceased under the leadership of president bourguiba to work for peace and the development of its people, relying first of all on its own efforts and the work of its children and also on the spirit of solidarity and international cooperation which can be exercised in a valuable and efficient manner only when the world is freed from the specters of war and being divided into antagonistic and sterile blocs.

we know about your accomplishments and all your remarkable achievements. your struggle to overcome the aftermaths of war and the blockade long imposed against you, your efforts to give life and faith to your people and to inspire confidence in your partners, all of this we have followed in their various stages. it has given us such a serious and dignified impression which we appreciate above all else because we on our part have made it a rule of life.

decolonization has released new energies, new demands and new aspirations. the peoples it has liberated are each in its own manner striving to lead a worthy and decent life. however, the anachronism of extreme poverty is still there, and all of us have the duty to work to eliminate it. the developing countries have benefited so little from the industrial revolution that their raw resources have gone to the rich countries.

i come from a region where a storm blows and where inquietudes and preoccupations accumulate, the region of the mediterranean, which has not lost the respect of humanity, the mediterranean on which are crossing particularly soviet and american warships, and where there persist in the middle east the racism, the intolerance and the will to dominate by force of arms of the zionists.

it is not good that the great powers have made the middle east and the mediterranean a closed field for their deadly contention. for some time now, their opposite interventions have supplied arms and equipment

to the israeli and arab antagonists whom they try to treat as clients. in this way, they have brought to this region a chronic and even insurmountable trouble and a debate polarized around those powers, who seem to have accommodated themselves to their rivalry.

in the situation in which the middle east finds itself today, the great powers think they will always be able to extend their power by having proteges, and today it is evident that at the occurrence of small conflicts the great powers come into opposition against each other and irritate each other, confront each other and threaten each other with war, but always through the small countries.

.. at present what the world knows is that the middle east question is less a question of coexistence between the jewish and palestinian nationalisms in the forms and conditions defined by the resolutions of uno, mainly those of 1947, than the zionist tendency to impose by force of arms a colonialism of a new type with redoubled fanaticism on a religious and racial basis and essentially for exercising and assuring the right of occupation and armed expansion.

we love peace. we wish to see peaceful competition take the place of the armaments race and this dirty rivalry so as to turn our mediterranean into an oasis of peace open to all nations which come to this region in order to make their effective contribution to peace and progress. all the countries on the coast of the mediterranean, with the exception of israel, which is the origin of the military and political pollution in our sea, are rising up to demand peace and to work for development and progress. we hope that all people will note this aspiration for peace. we hope that china which does not cease to work for the consolidation of peace and which by the form of its aid to countries of the third world has set an example of international solidarity and beneficial cooperation will be able to assert itself together with the european countries, other countries, and particularly those european countries which are seeking their unity and independence as new forces in the service of peace and progress which separate themselves from the actual practices of the great powers by their spectacular, clear-cut and exemplary conduct.

the indo-chinese peoples should decide in total freedom and without any foreign pressure on the form of government they are going to choose and the options they are going to adopt in order to participate in the work of international solidarity and cooperation.

CHINA AND US

US Aircraft Brazenly Bombed a Lifeboat of a Chinese Merchant Ship, Killing Five Chinese Crew Members. The Chinese People Express Great Indignation at This

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 24, 1972)

from 0854 to 0908 hours on august 22, when a lifeboat of the chinese merchant ship "hongqi no. 151", which was anchored off the shore of hon ngu island of nghe an province of the democratic republic of viet nam, was on its way back to the merchant ship after contacting another chinese merchant ship the "hongqi no. 160" nearby, two u.s. military aircraft suddenly made low altitude reconnaissance over the lifeboat and made a dive-bombing attack. the chinese lifeboat was destroyed and the five chinese crew members, i.e. captain chou mao-chen and deputy political commissar ma chuan-chu of "hongqi no. 151" and its seamen chang hsiang-pin, hsieh mao-liang and fang shu-tung, were killed. the chinese lifeboat was flying the national flag of the people's republic of china and the u.s. aircraft had made repeated low altitude circling for reconnaissance before the bombing. this grave provocation on the part of u.s. imperialism cannot but arouse great indignation of the chinese people.

Statement of the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 24, 1972)

August 24, 1972

on august 22, 1972 u.s. aircraft brazenly bombed a lifeboat of the chinese merchant ship "hongqi no. 151", which was anchored off the shore of hon ngu island of nghe an province of the democratic republic of viet nam, destroying the chinese lifeboat and killing the five chinese crew membars, i.e. captain chou mao-chen and deputy political commissar ma chuan-chu of "hongqi no. 151" and its seamen chang hsiang-pin, hsieh mao-liang and fang shu-tung. this is a serious act on the part of u.s. imperialism in gross violation of the freedom of international trade and navigation and a grave provocation against the chinese people.

the chinese government and people express great indignation at this and lodge a strong protest with the u.s. government. the chinese government reserves the lawful right to demand compensation for its losses. the u.s. government must immediately stop all provocations against chinese merchant ships and guarantee against the recurrence of similar incidents.

CHINA AND ZAMBIA

Zambian Vice President Receives Chinese Charge d'Affaires A.I.

(NCNA-English Lusaka, Aug. 23, 1972)

zambian vice-president mathias mainza chona recently received charge d'affaires a.i. of the chinese embassy in zambia lin sung and had a cordial and friendly talk with him.

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WOMEN CADRES

Train Women Cadres in the Three Great Revolutionary Movements

- The CCP T'aoyüan Hsien Committee organizes women cadres to do reading earnestly and keep raising their line awareness with reference to reality

  The Party committee of the Sanming Textile Mill promotes a group of cadres from among women workers to fill leading posts at various levels

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, August 26, 1972)

(NCNA dispatch from Changsha, August 25, 1972) The CCP T'aoyüan Hsien Committee in Hunan Province has been seriously training women cadres, organizing their reading and study and raising their awareness of class struggle and line struggle. For the past several years, there have appeared in the whole hsien a large number of women cadres of ability as well as virtue. Many of the old cadres are glowing with vigor and vitality and new cadres in great numbers are growing up. More than 1,200 women cadres have been elected into Party organizations and revolutionary committees of the hsien, ch'ü, communes and production brigades, of which some more than 80 have become No. 1 persons in production brigades, and another five have been elected members or standing members of the new hsien Party committee.

For the sake of training these women cadres, the CCP T'aoyüan Hsien Committee and Party organizations at various levels have helped them read in earnest the works of Marx and Lenin as well as the writings of Chairman Mao. Since last year, the hsien Party committee has held seven terms of a study class for women cadres. In the past two years, the hsien also sent out more than 40 women cadres to study classes held at the district and provincial

levels. Apart from that, women cadres with low cultural level or whose house work was heavy were organized to attend political evening school or joint household study class nearby, with special people designated to provide tutoring, so that cultural study may be linked up with theoretical study. By means of the study, the awareness of class struggle and line struggle of the women cadres was further raised.

The cultural level of Hsiao Li-po, a member of the Party committee of Ch'engchiao ch'ü and director of women's affairs in the ch'ü, is low and her work is heavy, but she nevertheless studies diligently and keeps linking up theory with practice. Toward the end of last year, she went to a production brigade of Erhlikang commune to help in working dealing with the end-of-the-year distribution. In view of the bumper harvest that year, the cadres and mass of this production brigade had different ideas on how to make distribution. Some suggested putting less in the public reserve and making larger allocations to individual members, but there were some who suggested retaining more and distributing less. What after all should be done?

With reference to reality, Hsiao Li-po studied conscientiously Chairman Mao's teaching, "On the question of distribution, we must also pay attention to the interests of the state, the interests of the collective and the interests of the individual," eliminated interferences from the "Left" and the Right, consulted with the masses a proposal for distribution and carried out the work of distribution properly.

The CCP T'aoyüan Hsien Committee also pays attention to training and tempering these women cadres in the practice of struggle, so that they may continue to improve their ability. For the past several years, large numbers of women comrades, like their male counterparts, have by such means as taking part in struggle-criticism-transformation in the countryside, shouldering leadership work in the basic level, or setting down at selected points to conduct investigation and study, advanced their work ability.

After becoming the secretary of the Party committee for a backward commune, woman cadre Hsü Yüeh-ying was in high spirits. Her work zeal was impressive and she was not afraid to shoulder heavy loads. However, she lacked experience in class struggle. The hsien Party committee in time sent a more experienced standing committee member to this commune to help her carry out her work.

Once, they discovered that the labor force was scattered in a production team, and the pace of production was low. Hsü Yüeh-ying thought that the team was not good at making plans for labor, and planned to help this production team carry out labor management properly. By means of investigation, this standing committee member discovered that the main reason for the scattered labor of the production team was an outflow of labor caused by the class enemy and the giving up of farming for commerce. They helped the Party committee of the team to grasp class struggle vigorously, hit out at the enemies, educated the masses, and maintained the socialist orientation. On that basis, they carried out labor management properly, and enabled labor power

to be rapidly concentrated in the frontline of agricultural production. By means of this incident, Hsü Yüeh-ying's awareness of class struggle and line struggle was further enhanced.

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(NCNA dispatch from Foochow, August 25, 1972)

In accordance with the five criteria for training successors for the revolutionary cause of the proletariat laid down by Chairman Mao, the Party committee of Sanming Textile Mill in Fukien Province continues to train and promote from among the women workers a number of cadres with high line awareness, great revolutionary zeal and rich experience in production practice to fill leadership posts at various levels in the whole mill. At present, women cadres comprise more than 40 percent of Party committee and revolutionary committee members in the mill.

The overwhelming number of cadres trained and promoted from among the women workers came from a child-labor background. They suffered deeply from oppression and exploitation in the former society, have a deep proletarian feeling for the Party and Chairman Mao, and possess a higher awareness of class struggle and line struggle. In order to further improve their work ability after they have become cadres, the Party committee of the mill has held many study classes, organized them to study earnestly the works of Marx and Lenin and the works of Chairman Mao, as well as the basic line of the Party in the historical period of socialism, and arranged for them to go into reality for tempering so that they could improve their ability in the struggle.

Upon her promotion as director of the spinning workshop, old worker Hsüan Yüeh-ying, who started out as an "apprentice," was a bit timid at the start. By means of the study, she has further raised her political awareness and bravely shouldered the heavy load. Last year, this workshop overfulfilled its state target, and since the beginning of this year, production has all along maintained high yield, fine quality and low consumption, and the acceptance rate for yarn of the first grade and first quality has always remained steady at about 99.4 percent.

Party committee member Huang I-chen is a young women worker who joined the Party not long ago. The Party organization has sent her to work in the spindle team of a backward spinning workshop in the mill. After arriving at the spindle team, she began organizing everybody to study the basic line of the Party, criticized with everybody the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, and carried out penetrating and meticulous ideological and political work. She always persisted in laboring alongside with everybody, and was always competing to do the difficult and dirty work. With the pace set by her, a change took place very rapidly in the physiognomy of this team.

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NATIONAL MINORITIES

Masses of Various Nationalities Unite Closely Fighting Shoulder-to-Shoulder

- The Party committee and revolutionary committee of Hunch'un hsien seriously carry out the Party's nationality policy

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, August 25, 1972)

(NCNA dispatch from Changchun, August 24, 1972) The Party committee and revolutionary committee of Hunch'un hsien, Yenpien Korean Autonomous Chou, Kirin Province, seriously carries out the Party's nationality policy and arouses the socialist activism of the various nationalities. The masses of the various nationalities are closely united, fighting shoulder-to-shoulder. An ever increasingly favorable situation develops in revolution and production throughout the hsien.

Hunch'un hsien lying on the northeastern border of the motherland is an area predominantly occupied by Korean, Han, Manchu, Hui and other nationalities. After being tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution, the people of these nationalities have further enhanced their consciousness of class struggle and line struggle and continuous revolution. Revolutionary unit among the nationalities is further consolidated. To lead the people of these nationalities to unite in fighting and achieve still greater victories, the hsien Party committee further carries out the Party's nationality policy on a solid basis.

Fostering and creating cadres of the national minorities in a planned way is an important measure adopted by the Party committee of Hunch'un hsien in the firm implementation of the Party's nationality policy. In the past two years, the hsien Party committee has selected 120 national minority cadres for hsien- and commune-level leading squads. Of all the members of the hsien- and commune-level squads of the whole hsien, minority cadres account for over 65 percent. To further train and improve these minority cadres, the hsien Party committee has adopted the method of running a study class. Minority cadres are organized to study seriously books by Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's works and increase their ability to distinguish between true and false Marxism.

At present, the whole hsien has fostered and trained over 300 minority cadres at and above the production brigade level. Meanwhile, many minority cadres are picked to attend the cadre schools and reading and study classes run at the chou and the provincial levels. Their theoretical level and work capacity are further raised. Through study, minority cadres are playing a bigger and bigger role on various fronts.

Chin Ch'eng-ho, deputy secretary of the hsien Party committee and secretary of the Party committee of Chinhsin commune, is an old Korean cadre with a lot of work experience behind him. Through study, he has further enhanced his consciousness of class struggle and line struggle and undergone

a tremendous change in his spiritual outlook. He led cadres and the masses in fighting bravely on the learn-from-Tachai-in-agriculture forefront and building dams and embankments and working on river-control projects. Large patches of low-lying land were transformed. The rice acreage was expanded from 900 mow to over 8,000 mow.

In the thorough implementation of the Party's nationality policy, the Party committee of Hunch'un hsien pays attention to publicly commending advanced typical examples in giving the masses of various nationalities of the whole hsien education in national unity. Hsihuitzu brigade of the Sanchiatzu commune is made up of people of Korean, Han, Manchu, Hui and other nationalities. With a concerted effort toward the same goal, they fought as one, promoting revolution and stimulating production.

Tsihuitzu was built into a prosperous "fish and rice village." Members of the village were on many occasions cited by the higher-ups. They won the glorious title "a model unit of national unity." The Party committee and revolutionary committee of the hsien seriously summed up their experience in execution of the Party's nationality policy. Through organized inspection, wired broadcast, wall newspapers, literary and artistic works of propaganda and various other media, they gave wide publicity to their deeds about promoting national unity. The people of various nationalities received profound education inthe Party's nationality policy. Among the people of various nationalities in the whole hsien prevails a practice of helping one another and fighting as one.

The No. 3 production team of the Mengling brigade of the Panshih commune is a Han team. In developing agricultural production, it encountered the problem of inadequate animal power. The three other Korean teams of the brigade took the initiative of bringing their own oxen to the team in support. Last year, when vegetable crops suffered from natural disasters, the Han members of the No. 3 production team thought that the Korean commune members were in the habit of keeping a stock of salted winter vegetables. They enthusiastically sent up their own vegetables to the Korean brothers. The Korean commune members said with feeling, "This is a gesture of proletarian affection shown us by the Han brothers."

In firm execution of the Party's lines, guidelines and policies, the Party committee of Hunch'un hsien takes into full consideration the peculiar features of national minority areas and the customs and habits of national minorities and associate them with local concrete conditions in better arousing the activism of the people of various nationalities for participation in socialist revolution and construction.

In the past few years, in the course of carrying out scientific farming in a big way, leading members of the committee made a point of summing up Korean commune members' advanced experience in rice growing. Through applying Chairman Mao's philosophical thought in practice, the Korean commune members of Yingan brigade of Yingan commune changed the cultivation method of sowing at an even and flat level into one of putting up ridges in rice

fields. This made for a 20-odd percent increase in output. The hsien Party committee summed up in time this advanced typical case and popularized its experience throughout the hsien.

The Party committee also helped the Korean commune members improve labor conditions, and introduced generally herbicides and cultivators and weeding machines. Labor intensity was reduced in an effective way. Labor productivity also rose by 100 percent.

In the meantime, the hsien Party committee energetically developed local industries to meet the production and livelihood needs of the masses of national minorities. The Earthenware and Porcelain Factory of the hsien is devoted specially to the manufacture of various kinds of porcelain and earthen vessels to suit the special taste of the Korean commune members. In the past few years, the state put in a total capital investment of over ¥2,000,000. This made for a year-to-year expansion of the scale of production of this factory. Output showed a continuous increase. At present, the hsien-run factories in this hsien have turned out in large quantities over several tens of kinds of means of production and daily necessities geared to the accustomed consumption habits of Korean masses including ox-driven carts, short-handled hoes, sickles, iron pots, k'ang tables, bellows, ventilated ovens, etc. They were warmly received by the Korean commune members.

Under the brilliant illumination of the Party's nationality policy, Hunch'un hsien is moving steadily ahead in industrial and agricultural production. The livelihood level of people of various nationalities is increasingly improving. Everywhere is found a bustling and thriving scene. Now, the number of tractors and other agricultural machines owned by the whole hsien is over ten times that before the great cultural revolution. Total grain output for the whole hsien in 1970 nearly doubled compared with 1969. Despite serious natural disasters in 1971, a relatively good harvest was reaped due to the unity shown by various nationalities in fighting. Total industrial output value in the whole hsien in 1971 was double that before the great cultural revolution. For the first half of this year, it showed an increase of 42 percent compared with the corresponding period last year. Simultaneously with the rapid growth of industrial and agricultural production, the cultural and educational undertakings of this hsien also show rapid progress.

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PEASANT-TECHNICIANS

Train Peasant-Technicians Energetically

- Huahsien in Kwangtung makes contribution by opening agro-technical school to raise the level of scientific farming

Education teams from Chengtu Hydro-Electric School go deep into the countryside to train hydro-electric technicians

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, August 26, 1972)

(NCNA dispatch from Canton) In order to satisfy the need caused by the further development of agricultural production, an agro-technical school has been opened in Huahsien, Kwangtung Province, for the training of agro-technicians for communes and production teams in a planned way.

Of the more than 40 trainees from people's communes in the school, more than 140 have graduated recently. They have returned to the frontline of agricultural production, and there is an agro-technician for every production brigade in the whole hsien.

In the past, Huahsien was a hsien better at developing mass activities in agricultural and scientific experiments. The hsien maintains an agricultural and scientific experimental force comprising more than 8,000 poor and lower-middle peasants, agro-technicians and cadres. For the sake of further improving the level of scientific farming, the CCP Huahsien Hsien Committee, decided on the basis of demands of the broad masses of commune members to open an agro-technical school. This school was opened in June 1971, and teachers were drawn from former agricultural research personnel. The trainees were poor and lower-middle peasants and outstanding educated young people who went to the countryside, selected and recommended by various communes and production brigades. The period of study was generally a year.

The content of instruction in the agro-technical school proceeds from the practice of local agricultural production, and in the light of problems in agricultural production and farming activities for the different seasons, arrangements are carried out. Four courses are set up for the high-yield cultivation of rice and wheat, groundnut and sugar cane, the breeding of fine strain seeds, soil and fertilizer, and plant protection. Apart from the teaching of general theoretical and fundamental knowledge, the school has also, on the basis of the fruit of local historical production experience and scientific research, edited and written teaching texts. Adopting the three-in-one combination method of teaching-scientific research-production, the school enables the students to integrate study closely with practice, and succeeds in making the lessons easy to understand, easy to remember, and easy to apply.

In the course of study, the Party branch of the school always pays close attention to carrying out education in ideology and political line on the trainees and organizes them to study such brilliant works of Chairman Mao as "Serve the People" and "In Memory of Norman Bethune," as well as the struggle

between the two lines in the Party, so as to enable them to further establish the thought of grasping scientific agricultural knowledge for the proletariat, and carry out farming for the revolution.

When the agro-technicians trained by the school return to their production posts, they are welcomed by the poor and lower-middle peasants. Before joining the school, Pi P'ing-yün, a trainee from Tungfeng production brigade of Hsinhua commune, served for half a year as a plant protection personnel in the agricultural science station of the production brigade. After attending the school, by means of studying and experimenting in the fields, she has more systematically mastered the scientific knowledge of plant protection, and understood in particular the law governing the genesis, life, and habits of the rice stem borer, as well as preventive measures. In May this year, Pi P'ing-yün returned to the production brigade to carry out preventive work on the second generation rice stem borers, and she correctly forecasted the active hatching period of the larva. On the basis of her forecast, the production brigade mobilized the commune members to throw themselves into activities for the extermination of rice stem borers, which achieved fine results, and a bumper harvest for early rice was guaranteed this year.

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(NCNA dispatch from Chengtu)

In order to give support to agriculture, Chengtu Hydro-Electric School in Szechwan Province has for the past several years continued to send out many types of education team deep into the countryside to help the people's commune with the training of hydro-electric technicians and make contributions toward stimulating agricultural production.

Szechwan Province is mountainous, abounds in rivers and has rich water resources. Since the great proletarian cultural revolution, there has been a development in the rural hydro-electric enterprise. In order to meet the demands of this development, the Party organization of the Chengtu Hydro-Electric School in 1970 decided to change the former method of carrying out teaching in the school and organized several small teams and sent them separately to the plains and the mountain regions, to train technicians for the people's communes, and regarded that as a good opportunity for receiving re-education from the poor and lower-middle peasants and transforming world outlook.

On the basis of actual demands of hydro-electric development in various localities, the education teams sent outside have conducted training classes, concentrated on teaching the rural people some basic hydro-electric knowledge, and helped the communes and production teams with the training of technical hardcore elements. Some, in the light of weak links locally, have taken surveying and planning as the main content of training, while some, by means of practice in the building of hydro-electric stations, have helped the poor and lower-middle peasants master the whole process of operation from the building of the station to installation of machinery and generation of power. Because the content of instruction is in keeping with practice everywhere,

many of the peasant trainees, after a short period of training, are able to master the basic technology of hydro-electric power and acquire the ability to work independently, and they are welcomed by the people.

Following the development of water conservation construction, the nine production brigades belonging Chinniu commune in the suburbs of Chengtu municipality have built small hydro-electric stations in succession, and consequently there was an acute shortage of technical personnel. An education team from Chengtu Hydro-Electric School arrived at this commune, and within a very short time, trained more than 50 technicians for them. At present, these trainees have become a hydro-electric hardcore in this commune and are playing their parts in agricultural production.

Yungch'ien production brigade of Lushan hsien in western Szechwan is on a mountainous region more than 1,200 meters above sea level. Following the development of agricultural production, there was a pressing need for electricity by the local poor and lower-middle peasants, which for a long time, because of the shortage of water, could not be solved. The education team of the hydro-electric school studied this problem over and over, and decided to use the method of storing water for the generation of electricity to solve the problem of inadequate water discharge. By means of a joint effort together with the poor and lower-middle peasants, a small hydro-electric station of 30 kilowatts was built within two months, and the problem of illumination and use of electricity for the processing of agricultural sideline production of this production brigade was solved.

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AGRICULTURAL SCIENCE

Combination of Activities Both Inside and Outside the Institute

- Investigation of organization of scientific and technical personnel by the Party committee of the Shensi branch of the Chinese Academy of Agricultural Science for work at selected points in the countryside

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, August 25, 1972)

Since the spring of 1970, the Party committee and the revolutionary committee of the Shensi branch of the Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences have organized over half of the scientific and technical personnel and sent them to work at selected points in the countryside, to take part actively in the three great revolutionary movements and to receive re-education from the poor and lower-middle peasants. In the past two years and more, inspiring results have been achieved in training a scientific and technical force of the proletariat to serve socialist agricultural production and promote agro-scientific research.

Sum Up Historical Experience, Make Clear the Orientation of Advance

In the autumn of 1969, the movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture developed briskly in Shensi Province. The broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants urgently demanded scientific farming and many communes and brigades asked the Shensi branch of the Chinese Academy of Agricultural Science to supply them with fine strains and hoped that its members would go out of the academy and get together with the poor and lower-middle peasants to carry out scientific experiments.

To organize well the work of going to stay at selected points in the countryside, the branch academy summed up its historical experience. In 1958, illuminated by the general line of building socialism, over half of its scientific and technical personnel were transferred to the countryside to settle and work there. They made many achievements in ideological remolding and scientific research. But because they did not see sufficiently clearly the orientation of integrating themselves with the poor and lower-middle peasants and serving agricultural production, the number of people going to stay and work at the basic points and selected points in the countryside was reduced by 50 percent in 1962 when swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type clamored that "scientific research must be regularized" and advocated the "academic style" of research.

They also summed up the successful experience of working perseveringly at selected points in the countryside. In 1962, young technician Li Li-k'o came to stay and work in Huangchung brigade, Wukung hsien. At that moment, the wheat and cotton in this brigade were attacked by insect pests. The poor and lower-middle peasants came anxiously to him, asking him for help

in solving the problem. He said: "I am specialized in pea. As for problems of wheat and cotton, you better ask other people to solve them!" Seeing that Li did not share the same thinking, the commune members were not so enthusiastic toward him. He also was very much upset by this. On one occasion, he asked old poor peasant Wu Chen-chung why the commune members were critical about him. Wu said frankly: "The field on which you make experiments is a plot of 'private land' by means of which you establish personal reputation. In these circumstances, how can the masses not be critical about you?"

Educated and helped by the poor and lower-middle peasants, he came to recognize that "for whom should we make scientific research" was a basic problem. He gradually shifted his stand. He got together with the poor and lower-middle peasants in making study and found some measures which had been proved successful not only in increasing soil fertility and saving capital outlay but also in increasing the multiple cropping index. As a result, Huangchung brigade's grain output increased continuously, production cost dropped continuously and income also grew continuously. This opened a new road for reforming the system of farming and for increasing grain output in the arid areas in the west part of the Kuanchung Region. The poor and lower-middle peasants welcomed this.

Historical experience made the comrades of the branch academy see that: Whether the agricultural scientists and technicians should go to the vast countryside to carry out scientific research or confine themselves to the institute to make "academic" studies is certainly a struggle between two lines in scientific research. Even if they stay and work in the selected points in the countryside, there are two methods for them to do so: One is that they orientate themselves to agricultural production and form a "three-in-one" combination with the basic-level cadres and the poor and lower-middle peasants to carry out scientific research; the other is to divorce themselves from professional work in such a way that although they live in the countryside, yet they pay no attention to agricultural production and remain divorced from the masses, politics and reality. This similarly is a struggle between the two lines in scientific research.

In the past two years and more, the overwhelming majority of the comrades of the Shensi branch of the Academy made strenuously efforts to change their world outlook in the course of the three great revolutionary movements. Their mental outlook went through a tremendous change. There emerged from among them many scientists and technicians like Li Li-k'o welcome by the poor and lower-middle peasants. Some of them were admitted into the Chinese Communist Party.

Raising the Standard on the Basis of Popularization

After the scientific and technical personnel of the branch academy had one to work at the selected points in the countryside, some people held that if they stayed in these selected points,they "could only make popularization and could not raise the standard" and "could only help increase production and could not develop science." Through practice, they came to understand that this viewpoint was wrong.

In the past, the agro-scientific research personnel held that the loess had comparatively high phosphorus content and they advocated that "the loess in the Kuanchung region is not deficient in phosphorus." For this reason, they seldom considered phosphorus fertilizer when they studied the problem of rational application of fertilizer. But in the past few years, as a result of continuous raising of the muleiple cropping index, new contradictions again arose in production: First, more and more nitrogenous fertilizer was applied, but production did not increase as expected; second, in many places, per-unit-area output of pea dropped drastically and the area of land planted to pea diminished gradually. These phenomena attracted the close attention of the agricultural scientists and technicians. After analyzing and examining the soil and summing up the rich experience of the masses in production, they gradually understood that the loess originally was not deficient in phosphorus but because pea was a phospho-philous crop, growing of this crop in the past few years gradually reduced the phosphorus inherent in the soil and, because phosphorus fertilizer had not been applied for a long time in the past, the loess was deficient in phosphorus. On the basis of this scientific knowledge, people changed their habit of neglecting application of phosphorus fertilizer and began to apply phosphorus fertilizer rationally. Remarkable results were achieved in production.

Some comrades formerly thought that scientific research was their business but popularization of scientific knowledge was the business of other people, so that they did not pay attention to observing the actual results, summing up the experience of the masses and enriching their knowledge in the course of popularization. This impeded the progress of scientific research. Now, they have combined experiment, demonstration and popularization, not only quickening the speed of popularization but also promoting the development of scientific research. In the past, it often took seven or eight years and even ten years to complete the course leading from cultivation to vast-area popularization of a strain. Now, they have set up in a planned way more than 300 points for experimenting on the strains of various crops in 100 rural basic units and keypoint communes and brigades in different parts of the province, and closely combined rating of the strains inside the academy and the rating by the masses, so that the masses can see and feel the experiments and it is possible to carry out experiments, demonstrations and multiplication of strains simultaneously. This greatly quickens the selection, cultivation and popularization of new strains. As a result, the period for selecting, cultivating and popularizing a new strain is generally shortened by two to three years as compared with the past. Meanwhile, in the course of popularization, some new problems have been suggested for scientific research. Facts show that popularization is the continuation of research work and also the foundation of raising of standard.

In the past two years, advancing along this correct road, they have carried out 432 experiments on 38 items of scientific research and have achieved successes in most of these experiments. Successes have generally been achieved in preventing and curing diarrhea afflicting asses in north Shensi, exploring and utilizing "fertile water" wells in Kuanchuang region, propagating seedlings in cold frame in the new vegetable-growing area in Ank'ang hsien, grafting different kinds of date palms, grafting date palm

with mulberry tree, and improving the native bees; great improvements have also been made in the prevention and cure of the wilt of cotton and the blindness of sheep and in cultivating paddy after wheat in Kuanchung irrigation area. Of the 100 production brigades where they had stayed and worked, only 25 had their grain output attaining the target laid down in the "National Program for Agricultural Development" in 1969 as against 57 in 197.

Scientific Research Inside and Outside the Academy Carried Out in Coordination

Isresearch work inside the academy still necessary since the broad masses of agricultural scientists and technicians have gone to take part in the three great revolutionary movements in the countryside? For some time, after criticizing the revisionist line of carrying out "academic" scientific research behind closed doors, and as a result of the interference by the ultra-"Left" ideas, they totally negated the necessity and importance of the laboratory and theoretical research.

For the purpose of surmounting the interference from the Right and the "Left," the Party committee of the academy organized all comrades to study Chairman Mao's teaching "Class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment are the three great revolutionary movements for building a mighty socialist country," and to carry out revolutionary mass criticism. It also helped them to distinguish ideologically the "slavish comprador philosophy" and "doctrine of trailing behind at a snail's pace" from the reading of home and foreign material of scientific research for the revolution, and to distinguish between the "academic" research conducted in the form of "three alienations" and the scientific research conducted inside the academy on the basis of the "three-in-one" combination. The comrades realized that to make a success of the agro-scientific research, they must, on the basis of participating in the three great revolutionary movements, carry out scientific research inside and outside the academy in coordination and bring scientific research inside the academy into full play.

Through practice in the past two years and more, they came to see that: Research work inside the academy is indispensable. Culture and rating of bacterial fungi, observation and comparison of the original data and of seed selection and breeding, the various kinds of physical and chemical analyses, the study of home and foreign material of scientific research, and the comprehensive analysis of similar experience acquired by various experimental points, etc., must be carried out inside the academy, and the major problems of scientific research put forward by the various selected points must be solved under unified planning and arrangement inside the academy. Moreover, when the rural basic points carry out mass scientific experiments, they also need to borrow some laboratory instruments or some experimental sites which are under strict operational management, so that they can find out the objective laws of things as quickly as possible.

In the past two years, the personnel remaining in the academy have carried out scientific research on certain items, furnishing various basic points and the rural communes and brigades with large numbers of fine strains.

Meanwhile, they have held study classes of various kinds for the communes and brigades and compiled 13 pamphlets on scientific research, thereby popularizing agricultural science and technology.

In order to carry out scientific research inside and outside the academy in better coordination, the Party committee of the institute has adopted several measures as follows: (1) The scientific and technical personnel go on rotation to stay and work at the selected points, so that they may be familiar with the conditions at the higher level and the lower level. (2) More than 40 special points are set up to provide the scientists and technicians with conditions to develop their professional skills. Meanwhile, help is given to various departments and groups under the academy in maintaining ties with the basic points and exercising leadership over these points. (3) Scientific research carried out inside and outside the academy is included gradually into the unified plan of the academy and effort is made to solve the problem of coordination between the basic points, the specialties and the different sections under the academy, to study in a planned way the subjects of research which entails a long-term project and is aimed at exploring the problems, and to strive to accomplish the tasks of scientific research assigned by the state.

- Jen-min Jih-pao correspondent and
Jen-min Jih-pao reporter

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CENTIPEDES

Marked Increase in Purchase of Centipedes in Hupeh Province

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, August 25, 1972)

More than ten hsien in Hupeh Province give high yields of centipedes, accounting for two-thirds of the total purchased by the state. A few years ago, due to interference from swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, some communes and brigades failed to draw a demarcation line between proper side-occupations and the spontaneous tendency toward capitalism and could not resolve correctly the contradiction between catching of centipedes on one side and agricultural production and forestry on the other side, but generally restricted catching of centipedes by commune members, so that purchase of centipedes decreased and the needs of centipedes for medical use and for export were adversely affected. This year, the Party committees of various producing areas conscientiously carried out the Party's policy and actively resolved the contradiction between catching of centipedes on the one side and agriculture and forestry on the other side, and the commercial departments also did a great deal of propaganda and organizational work. In one month in the brisk season, 10,080,000 centipedes were caught, topping last year's yield by 72 percent. The quantity of centipedes given in aid to fraternal provinces and areas increased by 60 percent and export was more than double.

The brisk season for catching centipedes lasts from Ch'ing-ming to Li-hsia. It is precisely the very busy season for transplanting early-crop rice seedlings. If this contradiction is not handled well, either transplanting of seedlings will be delayed or the best time for catching centipedes missed. Meanwhile, centipedes are distributed over extensive areas, and it is not profitable to rely wholly on the people with full laboring abilities to catch centipedes during the time set aside for farm labor. Centipedes thrive generally in lumbering yards, in raised paths between fields and beside ditches. If catching of centipedes is not carried out well, the saplings, the raised paths and the ditches will be damaged, adversely affecting grain production and forest protection.

To resolve these contradictions, the Party committees of various producing areas went deep into the basic level to explain clearly to the masses the Party's policy, "Take grain as the key link and insure all-round development," and the policy of allowing commune members to undertake proper family side-occupations under the condition where the collective economy is in absolute superiority, and aroused the masses to find a way to resolve these contradictions.

The masses said: The saying "one hand cannot grab two fish" is incorrect. It is entirely possible for us to take seedling transplanting in one hand and catching of centipedes in the other. Centipedes are most ready to come out of their holes in sultry and hot weather and in a thunderstorm when it is not so convenient for transplanting of seedlings. It is then possible to organize commune members to catch centipedes by shock tactics. Centipedes

are numerous under rocks in the forest, in raised paths between fields and beside ditches, and it is possible to set aside some manpower for catching centipedes intensively in these spots. The commune members should be allowed to catch centipedes during their spare time in other spots where there are few centipedes. This will not impede transplanting of seedlingsbut will also help the collective and the commune members increase their income.

With regard to the distribution of income, the masses hold that: For those who catch centipedes according to the arrangement made by the production team, remunerations should be set and wage points recorded in the principle of more pay for more work and pay according to work. The commune members who catch centipedes during spare time or on off days should own what they have obtained from their labor, and the income thus earned is at their own disposal.

With regard to the problem of damage to raised paths between fields and saplings in the forest, the masses were of this opinion: The prerequisite is to strengthen education and to raise the consciousness of the masses in protecting the collective. Meanwhile, this regulation should also be laid down: Any hole dug in a raised path between fields or in a ditch must be filled as soon as catching of centipedes has finished, and no one is allowed to dig the earth or to turn a stone near a sapling. This will avoid impediment to the storage of water in paddy fields and the growth of saplings. This problem can be solved completely if the masses strengthen mutual inspection and supervision among themselves.

Once the policy is handed to the masses and the masses are aroused to think of methods, it will be possible to step up the enthusiasm of the masses tremendously. In the eight hsien in I-ch'ang district, ten thousand people are organized on a few days in the brisk season and sent up the hills. At one stroke, they caught 2,700,000 centipedes, topping last year's catch by 76 percent. In Fahsin brigade, Sungtzu hsien, "rush transplanting" and "rush catching" were carried out simultaneously. More than 45,000 centipedes were caught, and the collective and the commune members earned an income of more than 1,800 yuan. In these places, early-crop rice seedlings were transplanted in time and no damage was done to the raised paths between fields and the lumbering yards.

Meanwhile, the medical and commercial departments actively carried out propaganda, vigorously explained the medical use of centipedes and the meaning of export of centipedes, introduced the habits and the laws of activities of centipedes, and taught the techniques of catching centipedes and the method of preventing and curing centipede sting. They also sent some people to make investigation and study in the centipede producing areas so as to make clear the resources of centipedes and the ideological conditions of the masses, and to make reports and suggestions promptly to the Party committees. They helped the communes and brigades handle correctly the relationship between farming and side-occupations and to carry out the measures. They organized some people to carry goods to the countryside in baskets by means of shoulder-poles and to purchase native products from the families, so that the nasses found it conveient to sell their products.

- Jen-min Jih-pao corresondent

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LOCAL INDUSTRY

Major Central China Grain and Cotton Growing Region Expands Local Industry

(NCNA-English Chengchow, Aug. 25, 1972)

a major grain and cotton growing region in central china's honan province has expanded local industry to meet the growing needs of agriculture.

hsinhsiang region, which embraces a dozen counties, has built 960 small iron and steel plants, cement plants, coal mines, chemical fertilizer and machinery plants. in their rapid expansion, these small factories have helped accelerate farm mechanization. tractors now plough half of the region's farmland. electric pumps irrigate 60 per cent of the acreage. most of the communes and brigades have mechanized or semi-mechanized the processing of farm and side-line products and transportation.

with half of its counties in the taihang mountains, hsinhsiang region is rich in coal, iron and limestone deposits. in line with the principle of taking agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor in developing the economy, the regional leadership has in recent years built a number of small iron and steel plants by mobilizing the masses and using local resources. pig iron output in 1969-1970 was 32,000 tons. last year it reached 44,000 tons, in addition to 1,000 tons of steel.

locally produced iron and steel were used to make farm machines and equipment for small factories. part of the steel was used to make rails. the region has built five narrow-gauge railroads with a total length of 297 kilometres. they aid production in the mountainous areas and promote the interflow of goods between cities and the countryside.

the region has built 38 small coal mines which turned out 1.4 million tons last year. enough coal is being produced to meet the needs of its iron and steel, chemical fertilizer and cement plants and other factories and for household use.

local machinery plants have in recent years used local iron and steel to make 3,000 pieces of equipment, including lathes and planing machines as well as precision hobbing and gear slotting machines. these machines were supplied to county-run and commune-run factories. every county now has two to four farm machine manufacturing and repair plants, and each of the region's 180 communes

has its own farm machine repair plant. these plants plus the repair shops of the brigades provide the region with a farm machinery manufacture and repair network. it is turning out an increasing variety of farm machines.

the region's 11 small nitrogenous fertilizer plants and 14 small phosphorous fertilizer plants built in the past few years are turning out sufficient fertilizer for the villages.

the region has 31 small cement plants that make more than enough cement for local consumption. a total of 670 electric pumping stations, 40,000 pump wells and a host of reservoirs and ditches have been built with locally made cement. these projects now irrigate 370,000 hectares of farmland against 200,000 hectares before the great proletarian cultural revolution.

the region has doubled the number of light industrial enterprises and handicraft co-operatives compared with that before the cultural revolution. these enterprises are producing increasing varieties of daily commodities and helping the region accumulate funds for the development of the heavy industry. they turned over to the state a profi of 66 million yuan last year.

POTATO CROP

Inner Mongolian Peasants Develop Potato Hydrids Through Mass Experiments

(NCNA-English Huhehot, Aug. 25, 1972)

peasants and agronomists in fengchen county in the southern part of the inner mongolian autonomous region are dealing with potato degeneration.

new hybrids with stable heredity have propagated and given a yield of 40 per cent more than ordinary local strains. potato growers in many places in 23 provinces and municipalities in the country have adopted its method of sexual hybridization to stop degeneration and increase output.

one of fengchen's major crops, potatoes are grown every year on 13,000 hectares, accounting for one-seventh of the total cultivated acreage. the old method of vegetative propagation over long years caused degeneration, weakened the disease resistance of the crop and reduced per hectare yield to under 7.5 tons.

mass scientific research has been carried out in the county in recent years to tackle the problem. numerous scientific experimental teams composed of veteran poor and lower-middle peasants, brigade cadres and technicians are working at the task. two of them have succeeded in using a new method of sexual hybridization based on the experience of the peasants, which stops degeneration and raises output. they first used pieces of hybrid potatoes for direct planting. the strain obtained gave a higher yield than local ones. new strains were then selected from hybrids of succeeding generations by sifting off the inferior strains and comparing the different yields of remaining ones at an earlier date. this made it possible to choose and confirm new strains of higher yields earlier. the county developed several hundred hybrids in six years and selected 74 which gave large increases in per hectare yield. one of the brigades planted tubers of a good strain on 0.47 hectares, gathering a harvest equivalent to 17.7 tons per hectare, double the former yield.

in 1971, 858 production teams in the county adopted this method. they nursed young shoots on small plots and transplanted them to more than 100 hectares.

however, large-scale transplanting called for a lot of labour. seventy-year-old peasant agro-technician ma ming, a county party committee member, suggested direct sowing and covering the potato seeds with a thin layer of manure. this practice is easy, inexpensive and has been popularized.

MOUNTAIN VILLAGE

Southwest China Mountain Village Prospers

(NCNA-English Kweiyang, Aug. 25, 1972)

a formerly poor multi-national village on the yunnan-kweichow plateau in southwest china has become prosperous by relying on collective strength.

the loping production brigade in this village on the outskirts of kweiyang, capital of kweichow province, comprises some 200 households of han, miao, puyi and other nationalities. liable to waterlogging and drought, the fields there gave only 1.5 tons of grain per hectare before liberation. today grain output has nearly quadrupled, livestock has doubled, and forestry, sideline production and fisheries have also advanced.

this change is attributable mainly to the peasants' efforts to take the socialist road and bring into play the advantages of the collective economy. a marked change took place especially in 1958 when a people's commune was set up. members of the loping brigade, which is part of the commune, benefited by the new organization's far greater manpower and material resources than the preceding co-operatives. they built water-control projects on a considerable scale and diversified the economy under the leadership of the commune party committee. the brigade raised grain yield to three tons per hectare in the first year of the commune's establishment.

in four years of energetic, self-reliant efforts, the brigade members built a reservoir with a capacity of half a million cubic metres, dug a 7,000-metre-long irrigation canal and completed some smaller projects. this relieved more than 90 per cent of the brigade's farmland of waterlogging and drought. grain output went up to 3.75 tons per hectare in 1962. a mass campaign was launched in the village during the great proletarian cultural revolution to learn from the self-reliant spirit of shansi province's tachai production brigade, china's pace-setter in agriculture. this speeded up farmland capital construction and scientific farming. grain output kept rising. the 1971 harvest was 150 tons more than that of 1970, itself a good year. per-hectare yield averaged close to six tons. there was a good harvest again this summer.

the brigade party branch played a leading role in all the construction projects. party branch secretaries and rank and file party members alike always set the pace in the work to transform the area. deputy secretary chang hsing-fu went to a backward production team last winter to take part in labour while making investigations. he helped the team members decide how their collective economy could be expanded and see why this was important. they showed great work enthusiasm that winter and the following spring in improving farmland, reclaiming wasteland and preparing a big quantity of good manure. this helped them get a good harvest this summer.

expanded production has given the brigade 40,000 yuan in accumulation funds, 40 tons of grain reserve and hand tractors, pumps and machinery to process farm produce and by-products. the brigade has set up a co-operative medical service and more primary schools.

every household in the brigade has grain reserve and most members have bank savings. electric lighting and loudspeakers have been installed in every home. some members have radios, sewing machines and bicycles.

HONG KONG AND MACAU

Minister of Physical Culture and Sports Commission Meets Leaders of Hongkong Rangers Football Team Touring Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 25, 1972)

wang meng, minister of the state physical culture and sports commission, this evening met and had a friendly talk with ian petrie, leader of the hongkong rangers football team touring delegation, and yuan yao-hung, its deputy leader.

present on the occasion were liang ying-han, secretary, and li chien-hsiung, deputy secretary, of the touring delegation; and leading members of the all-china sports federation and other organizations chao cheng-hung, chao hsi-wu, wang pen-tso, lu ting, chou cheng and kuo lei.

later, wang meng gave a dinner in honour of the 24-member touring delegation.

the delegation arrived in kwangchow from hongkong on august 15 and toured kwangchow and wuhan before coming to peking. when in peking, it visited the great wall, a ming tomb, the palace museum and the summer palace. it was honoured at a dinner given by the all-china sports federation.

it will soon leave peking for a tour of nanking and shanghai.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Albanian Embassy in China Gives Film Reception to Mark Press Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 25, 1972)

jovan andoni, charge d'affaires a.i. of the albanian embassy in peking, gave a film reception this afternoon to mark the 30th anniversary of albanian press day.

present were keng piao, member of the central committee of the communist party of china and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, shih shao-hua, alternate member of the c.p.c. central committee and deputy director of the hsinhua news agency, yu chan, vice-foreign minister, lu ying, a leading member of the "people's daily", and leading members of departments concerned liu chien-kung, wang chen, yu hung-liang and shih huang.

speaking at the reception, comrades jovan andoni and lu ying expressed the hope that the friendship between the people and journalists of china and albania would constantly grow in strength and scope.

the documentary film "the heroic albanian people are forging ahead" was shown.

CHINA AND ALGERIA

Algerian Health Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 25, 1972)

an algerian health delegation arrived here by air this evening for a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the chinese ministry of public health.

the delegation is led by nemiche djelloul, secretary-general of the ministry of health. the members of the delegation are: benadouda amari, director of the health action department of the ministry and principal of the national health school, and lemkami mahamed, general manager of the central dispensary.

among those who welcomed the delegation at the airport were hsieh hua, a leading member of the chinese ministry of public health, and leading members of other departments.

present were mahieddin abed, charge d'affaires ad interim, and other diplomatic officials, of the algerian embassy here.

CHINA AND AR YEMEN

Premier of Yemen Arab Republic Receives Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Sanaa, Aug. 25, 1972)

mohsin al einy, premier and foreign minister of the yemen arab republic, received chinese ambassador wang jo-chieh yesterday and had a cordial and friendly talk with him.

ATT CHAMPIONSHIPS

Twentysix Asian Table Tennis Associations to Participate in ATTC and ATTU Congress

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 25, 1972)

to date, table tennis associations of 26 countries and regions in asia have been entered for the first asian table tennis championships and the first congress of the asian table tennis union to be held here in september.

delegations and delegates from the 16 table tennis associations of cambodia, the democratic people's republic of korea, the democratic republic of viet nam, iran, iraq, japan, kuwait, lebanon, malaysia, nepal, pakistan, palestine, singapore, sri lanka, syria and the people's republic of china held a meeting in peking early last may.

through democratic consultation and full discussion in an atmosphere of friendship and unity, they reached unanimous agreement on the establishment of a new and truly representative asian table tennis organization -- the asian

table tennis union (a.t.t.u.). the meeting also decided that the first asian table tennis championships be held in peking from september 2 to 13, 1972, and that the first congress of the a.t.t.u. be convened in that period.

the founding of the a.t.t.u. and the decisions adopted at the meeting have received active support and response from the table tennis associations of many countries and regions in asia. up to august 24, the following countries and regions had been entered for the first a.t.t.c. and the first a.t.t.u. congress: afghanistan, the arab republic of yemen, bhutan, burma, cambodia, cyprus, the democratic people's republic of korea, the democratic republic of viet nam, hongkong, iran, iraq, japan, kuwait, laos (the lao patriotic front), lebanon, macao, malaysia, nepal, pakistan, palestine, the people's democratic republic of yemen, singapore, sri lanka, syria, thailand and the people's republic of china. the table tennis associations of some other asian countries and regions expressed the wish to participate in the forthcoming championships and congress.

CHINA AND AUSTRIA

Austrian Doctors Leave Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 25, 1972)

dr. johannes bischko, chairman of the acupuncture institute of austria, and his assistants dr. helmut kropey and dr. georg konig left here by air today to visit shanghai before going home.

they were seen off at the airport by leading members of chinese organizations concerned and representatives of peking medical circles.

during their stay here, the austrian friends visited hospitals, a people's commune and a school, and had academic discussions and compared notes with chinese medical workers.

CHINA AND CAMEROON

Cameroon Government Delegation Leaves China for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 25, 1972)

the government delegation of the united republic of cameroon led by foreign minister vincent efon left shanghai for home by air this evening.

the delegation arrived in peking by air yesterday at the end of a visit to the democratic people's republic of korea, and left for shanghai after a brief stop-over.

upon its arrival and departure from peking, the delegation was welcomed and seen off at the airport by fu hao, vice-foreign minister; ho kung-kai, director of the african affairs department, and kao chien-chung, deputy director of the protocol department, of the foreign ministry, and diplomatic officials of the embassies of cameroon, korea and some african countries in peking.

on its departure from shanghai, the delegation was seen off at the airport by ma tien-shui, vice-chairman, and feng kuo-chu, standing committee member, of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, and vice-foreign minister ho ying who was in shanghai.

during their stay in shanghai, the cameroon guests were honoured at a banquet given by ma tien-shui. they also visited the shanghai industrial exhibition.

CHINA AND CANADA

Chinese Government Trade Delegation Leaves Canada for Home

(NCNA-English Montreal, Aug. 24, 1972)

the chinese government trade delegation led by foreign trade minister pai hsiang-kuo left here for home by air tonight after a friendly visit to canada.

seeing the chinese delegation off at the airport were jean-luc pepin, canadian minister of industry, trade and commerce; f.r. petrie, director of the pacific, asian and african affairs branch of the department of industry, trade and commerce; and other senior officials of the canadian government.

also present at the airport were chinese ambassador to canada yao kuang, commercial counsellor of the chinese embassy fang yin, and shao yu, head of the chinese delegation for the paintings, arts and handicrafts exhibition.

before the departure of the chinese governmont trade delegation, minister pai hsiang-kuo gave a farewell reception here. among those present at the reception were jean-luc pepin, canadian minister of industry, trade and commerce; gerard niding, president, and john lynch-staunton, vice-president, of the executive committee of the city of montreal; other senior officials of the canadian government; prominent figures of various circles and representatives of chinese residents here.

the reception was permeated with a warm and friendly atmosphere.

speaking at the reception, minister pai hsiang-kuo expressed heartfelt thanks to the canadian government and people for their warm welcome and kind hospitality accorded to the chinese delegation during its visit in canada. he expressed the belief that the visit will be conducive to the enhancement of mutual understanding and friendship between the two peoples and to the further promotion of the friendly relations as well as economic and trade relations between the two countries.

in reply, minister pepin said that he was extremely pleased with the chinese delegation's visit to canada. everywhere the canadians had demonstrated their satisfaction to the growing relations between the two countries. he pointed out that the political and trade relations between the two countries were developing.

the chinese government trade delegation visited winnipeg and vancouver on august 21 and 22.

Canadian Prime Minister Receives Chinese Foreign Trade Minister

(NCNA-English Montreal, Aug. 24, 1972)

prime minister pierre elliott trudeau received pai hsiang-kuo, head of the chinese government trade delegation and minister of foreign trade, and had a friendly talk with him at ottawa this morning.

present on the occasion were t.m. burns, acting deputy minister for external services of the department of industry, trade and commerce, and f.r. petrie, director of the pacific, asian and african affairs branch of the same department.

chinese ambassador to canada yao kuang was also present.

CHINA AND CHILE

Chile Requests for Inclusion of Item on Korea in UN Agenda

(NCNA-English United Nations, Aug. 24, 1972)

chile has decided to join algeria and other countries in requesting for the inclusion of the item entitled "creation of favourable conditions to accelerate the independent and peaceful reunification of korea" in the provisional agenda of the 27th session of the united nations general assembly.

ulderico figueroa, charge d'affaires a.i. of the permanent mission of chile to the united nations, informed the u.n. secretary-general of the decision in a letter yesterday.

this brings the number of co-sponsors of the request to 28 countries.

CHINA AND CYPRUS

Chinese Ambassador to Cyprus Presents Credentials

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 25, 1972)

tai lu, first ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the people's republic of china to the republic of cyprus, presented credentials to makarios, president of the republic of cyprus, in nicosia on august 23, according to a report from that city. after the ceremony, president makarios had a friendly talk with the ambassador.

present on the occasion were john christofides, foreign minister of cyprus, stavrou patroclos, undersecretary to the president, and george pelaghias, chief protocol of the foreign ministry.

other diplomats of the chinese embassy were also present.

the chinese ambassador arrived in cyprus on august 18. he called on foreign minister christofides on august 22. they had a friendly talk.

CHINA AND GHANA

Chinese Foreign Minister Meets Charge d'Affaires A.I. of Ghanaian Embassy

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 25, 1972)

chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei today met g.h. arthur, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the republic of ghana in china.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Kazuo Ichien and Wife Leave Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 26, 1972)

kazuo ichien, professor of law at kansai gakuin university of japan and adviser to the headquarters of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox), and his wife yoshiko ichien, and shigeo sakaue and terumi yamada, left here by air this afternoon for a visit to southern china before going home.

they were seen off at the airport by leading members of organizations concerned, including sun ping-hua, lin lin, chou yi-liang, li meng-ching and li fu-teh.

also present were japanese friends in peking ichihei sugiyama and his wife.

Leader of Japan TT Association Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 25, 1972)

hisao kido, representative of the president of the asian table tennis union (a.t.t.u.), vice-president of the japan table tennis association and leader of the delegation of the association, and kyuhei muraoka, vice-secretary-general of the japan-china cultural exchange association and secretary of the delegation of the japan table tennis association, arrived in peking by air today. they have come to take part in the first asian table tennis championships, the first congress of the a.t.t.u. and the meeting of the preparatory committee of the asian-african-latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament.

they were warmly welcomed at the airport by li ching-chuan, vice-chairman of the organizing committee of the first asian table tennis championships; sung chung, honorary secretary general of the a.t.t.u. and acting president of the table tennis association of the people's republic of china; li fu-jung, deputy leader of the chinese table tennis delegation; and chang chih-huai, a leading member of an organization concerned.

also present were bae myong gyu, deputy president of the a.t.t.u. and president of the table tennis association of the democratic people's republic of korea; rabie hafez el turk, vice-president of the a.t.t.u. and secretary of

the palestine table tennis association; moubarik al-rashed, leader of the kuwait table tennis delegation; long norin, representative of the cambodian table tennis federation; and japanese friends in peking eiichi himeno, kimio fujida, daisaburo teranishi and hiroaki kitamura.

CHINA AND MAURITANIA

Chinese Film Presented to Mauritania

(NCNA-English Nouakchott, Aug. 25, 1972)

chinese ambassador to mauritania feng yu-chiu on august 23 presented, on behalf of the chinese table tennis federation, the colour film "afro-asian table tennis friendship invitational tournament" to the mauritanian ministry of secondary education, youth and sports.

the ministry's secretary-general mamouni ould moctar mbareck accepted the film on behalf of the ministry.

before presenting the film, ambassador feng yu-chiu gave a banquet and the film was shown to the guests.

present at the banquet and seeing the film were secretary-general mbareck, president of the mauritania-china friendship association mohamed ould khattry ould segane, president of the supreme youth council of the people's party of mauritania ba abdoul, and other guests from the youth, sports and press circles.

CHINA AND NORTHERN EUROPE

Chinese Government Delegation Leaves Peking for Sweden, Norway and Finland

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 26, 1972)

a chinese government delegation led by li shui-ching, minister of the first ministry of machine building, left here by air today for stockholm on a friendly visit to sweden, norway and finland.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by leading members of the first ministry of machine building, the ministry of light industry, the ministry of foreign

affairs and other departments including yen ching-ti, chou tzu-chien, wang yi-chih, pi teh-lin and wang tung.

also present were diplomatic envoys of sweden, norway and finland to china.

CHINA AND PERU

Peruvian Dentist Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 25, 1972)

julio begazo sanz, famous peruvian dentist and chairman of the peruvian dentists' association, and his son wound up their visit to peking and left here for home by air today.

they were seen off at the airport by leading members of the chinese medical association and other organizations, including kao chin-o and hsu shou-jen.

pedro andia, deputy director of the commerical office of the peruvian embassy in china, was present.

while in peking, julio begazo sanz visited medical establishmpnts and had discussions with chinese dentists.

CHINA AND TANZANIA

Tanzanian Goodwill Delegation Visits Shihchiachuang

(NCNA-English Shihchiachuang, Aug. 25, 1972)

the goodwill delegation of the united republic of tanzania with john s. malecela, minister of foreign affairs of tanzania, as its leader and lt. col. hafidh suleiman, member of the zanzibar revolution council, as its deputy leader arrived here by special plane yesterday for a visit in the company of chinese vice-foreign minister ho ying and his wife wang hao.

mrs. malecela, wife of the tanzanian foreign minister, and mrs. wambura, wife of the tanzanian ambassador to china, were with the delegation on its visit.

the delegation was given a warm welcome upon its arrival by ma hui and lu yu-lan, vice-chairmen of the hopei provincial revolutionary committee, wang ai-hsi, deputy commander of the hopei provincial command of the chinese people's liberation army, chang chih-po, vice-chairman of the shihchiachuang regional revolutionary committee, and chang chien-yao, vice-chairman of the shihchiachuang municipal revolutionary committee.

the distinguished tanzanian guests visited the north china pharmaceutical plant and the shihchiachuang printing and dyeing mill and were given a warm welcome by the workers who beat drums and gongs and put up posters of welcome. in a speech at the printing and dyeing mill, minister john s. malecela thanked the leading members and workers of the two factories for their warm welcome.

ma hui gave a banquet in honour of the distinguished guests yesterday evening.

the delegation was accompanied on its visit by wang yueh-hsi, deputy director of the foreign affairs bureau of the ministry of national defence, and others.

the distinguished tanzanian guests left shihchiachuang by special plane this morning for a visit to shanghai in the company of vice-foreign minister ho ying and his wife.

Tanzanian Goodwill Delegation Leaves Shanghai for Home

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Aug. 25, 1972)

the tanzanian goodwill delegation wound up its friendly visit to china and left here for home by air this evening.

leader of the delegation is john s. malecela, minister of foreign affairs, and deputy leader is lt. col. hafidh suleiman, member of the zanzibar revolution council.

mrs. malecela was on board the same plane with the delegation.

seeing the delegation off at the airport were wang hsiu-chen, vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, and leading members of organizations concerned feng kuo-chu, hu shou-fu and yeh chang-ming.

also present were ho ying, chinese vice-foreign minister, and his wife wang hao; wang yueh-hsi, deputy director of the foreign affairs bureau of the ministry of national

defence; and tanzanian ambassador to china r.s. wambura and mrs. wambura, who had accompanied the distinguished tanzanian guests to shanghai.

the tanzanian goodwill delegation arrived in shanghai from shihchiachuang by special plane this morning. wang hsiu-chen gave a banquet at noon today in honour of the guests.

the guests today visited the shanghai industrial exhibition and toured the city in the company of wang hsiu-chen and ho ying.

CHINA AND TUNISIA

Chinese And Tunisian Foreign Ministers Continue Talks

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 25, 1972)

chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei and mohammed masmoudi, leader of the government delegation of the republic of tunisia and minister of external affairs, continued talks this afternoon in a friendly atmosphere.

taking part in the talks were all members of the tunisian government delegation and leading members of chinese departments concerned.

CHINA AND UN

Huang Hua Explains China's Position on "Bangla Desh"'s Application for UN Membership at Security Council Meeting

(NCNA-English United Nations, Aug. 24, 1972)

huang hua, china's permanent representative to the united nations, made an explanation of the draft resolution of the chinese delegation at the u.n. security council meeting this afternoon which discussed the question of "bangla desh"'s application for membership in the united nations. he stated solemnly that since the two resolutions adopted at the u.n. general assembly and the security council during the conflict on the south asian sub-continent last year have not yet been

seriously implemented, if the soviet union, india and other countries should try to press the security council for admission of "bangla desh" into the u.n. in the present circumstances, the chinese delegation, in defence of the resolutions of the general assembly and the security council, the principles of the u.n. charter as well as the interests of the people on the south asian sub-continent, will categorically vote against it.

huang hua pointed out that during the conflict on the south asian sub-continent last year, the 26th session of the u.n. general assembly adopted a resolution on 7 december and the security council adopted a resolution on 21 december. the two resolutions, explicitly demanded that all those concerned must withdraw their troops to their respective territories and to positions on the cease-fire line between india and pakistan in jammu and kashmir and release and repatriate prisoners of war in observance of the geneva conventions. however, up to now the above-mentioned resolutions have not yet been implemented in earnest by the parties concerned, especially with regard to the operative paragraphs 1 and 3 of the security council resolution. he said, "the chinese delegation believes that all the states members of the united nations as well as the council have an unshirkable duty to urge the full implementation of the above-mentioned resolutions at an early date."

huang hua said, "the chinese delegation clearly stated its position at the meetings of the security council and the admission committee: the question of 'bangla desh''s application for membership in the united nations is inseparably linked up with the implementation of the two relevant resolutions adopted by the general assembly and the security council last year." he pointed out that article 4 of the u.n. charter stipulates: "membership in the united nations is open to ... states which accept the obligations contained in the present charter and, in the judgement of the organization, are able and willing to carry out these obligations." the only conclusion to be drawn from the provisions of article 4 of the charter is that the implementation of the two relevant u.n. resolutions which gave expression to the will of the overwhelming majority of the countries of the world is an important indication of the applicant's ability and willingness to fulfill the obligations contained in the charter. he noted that to separate the question of "bangla desh"'s application from the implementation of the relevant u.n. resolutions is contrary to the letter and spirit of the charter.

huang hua said that the chinese delegation believes that it is of great importance and urgency for the security council to reaffirm and demand the full implementation by those concerned of the general

assembly and security council resolutions, "because this will help promote the parties concerned, including 'bangla desh', to take speedy measures for the implementation of the above resolutions and to prove by actual deed that they are truly willing to carry out the charter obligations and not merely uttering empty promises. this will naturally lead to a relaxation of the existing grave tension and confrontation on the south asian sub-continent and conduce to the normalization of the relations between the parties concerned."

huang hua noted that for the above reasons, the chinese delegation proposes the following two operative paragraphs in its draft resolution:

1. decides to postpone consideration of "bangla desh"'s application for membership in the u.n., pending the full implementation of the general assembly and security council resolutions;

2. requests the secretary-general to report to the security council at an early date on the full implementation of the above resolutions by all those concerned.

huang hua said, "it is quite obvious that the purpose of the chinese delegation in submitting this draft resolution is to defend the principles of the u.n. charter and the relevant u.n. resolutions which gave expression to the will of the overwhelming majority of the countries of the world as well as the fundamental interests of the entire people on the south asian sub-continent. this is a very reasonable and just draft resolution. the chinese delegation hopes to obtain the support of various delegations."

in conclusion, huang hua, on behalf of the chinese delegation, stated solemnly once again, "defending the principles of the u.n. charter is an important matter of principle. the chinese delegation definitely cannot compromise on important questions of principle. if the soviet union, india and other countries should insist on obstructing the passage of the very right and reasonable draft resolution submitted by the chinese delegation and try to press the security council for admission of "bangla desh" into the united nations in the present circumstances, the chinese delegation, in defence of the resolutions of the general assembly and the security council, the principles of the u.n. charter as well as the interests of the people on the south asian sub-continent, will categorically vote against it."

CHINA AND YUGOSLAVIA

Peking Press Hails Performances by Visiting Yugoslav Song and Dance Ensemble

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 26, 1972)

peking papers recently carried articles acclaiming the performances given by the visiting "ivo lola ribar" song and dance ensemble from belgrade, yugoslavia. the articles were written by revolutionary artists and writers and other revolutionary people.

yin cheng-tsung, the pianist of the central philharmonic society, in an article in the "people's daily", calls the ensemble "envoys of art of the yugoslav people". he recalls how friends on the ensemble warmly welcomed him and other members of the china dance drama troupe on their performance tour of yugoslavia. he says that the ensemble's visit to peking offers the chinese people an opportunity not only to appreciate the varied and beautiful songs and dances of multi-national yugoslavia but to learn of the life and struggle of the yugoslav people in their fight against aggression and fascism.

"the superb performance given by the yugoslav friends," yin cheng-tsung says, "has a unique national flavour and is full of vitality of life. it gives the audience an insight into the refined art of music and dance of the various nationalities of yugoslavia." the contact between the chinese and yugoslav artists would further promote the solidarity of the two peoples, he adds.

in an article entitled "learn from yugoslav artists", shih kuang-nan of the tientsin song and dance troupe pays high tribute to the yugoslav chorus. the article says: "the chorus, which has undergone strict training, distinguishes itself for its artistic accomplishments. its performance has given us a good opportunity to learn from it."

the article praises the dance programme presented by the yugoslav ensemble. it says: "the dances, while preserving the features of folk dances, are superbly arranged with ample variations in the scenes and a rich flavour of real life."

the folk songs and folk music presented were also outstanding, the article points out.

"varied and colourful art of singing and dancing" is the title of an article by hu kuo-kang and su tsu-chien of the song and dance ensemble of the chinese people's liberation army. it says: "the 'ivo lola ribar' song and dance ensemble with its revolutionary

tradition and high artistry is one of the outstanding art ensembles of yugoslavia. among the items presented are songs and dances of the period of the people's liberation war, showing how the yugoslav people opposed foreign aggression and imperialist enslavement, defended national independence and fought for the liberation of the motherland. some are fine folk songs, dances and music from various nationalities of yugoslavia. their passionate melodies, quick and exuberant dance steps, colourful and attractive costumes and varied forms represent the unique style of the art of various nationalities of yugoslavia.

the "komitska dance" and the "vrlicko kolo dance", both depicting the yugoslav people's struggle against foreign aggressors, won warm applause from the chinese audience. the article says that the dances give a glimpse of the history of the undaunted struggle of the yugoslav people against foreign aggressors and show how the national folk dance of yugoslavia came from the people's struggle.

the article notes that in singing "the open road", a historical revolutionary chinese song, the yugoslav artists display the special characteristic of their singing and give full expression to the feelings of the yugoslav people for the chinese people.

wu ching-feng, a worker of the peking general knitwear mill, in an article entitled "arts that stem from the life of the people", has this to say: "all the items on the programme, including the lively music, the lilting, melodious songs, the classical dances, and the dances that reflect real life or anti-aggression struggles, show that the yugoslav artists cherish their national and folk arts. we amateur artists should learn from their endeavours and achievements."

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RURAL ECONOMIC POLICY

Implement Policies in the Course of Overcoming Interference from the "Left" and the Right

- Experience of Ssuchuang commune, Kaop'ing hsien, Shansi Province, in implementing policy

by

Correspondence Group of Kaop'ing Hsien

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, August 27, 1972)

The Party committee of Ssuchuang commune, Kaop'ing hsien, Shansi Province, often encounter the following situations in the course of implementing the Party's rural economic policies:

First, failure to understand the Party's rural economic policies deeply brought about wavering to the "Left" and the Right during implementation. In the course of implementing policies, sometimes one aspect was neglected when another was being grasped or one tendency covered up another tendency.

Second, there is failure to draw a clear line defining the policies, and there is also fear of making mistakes, so that people dare not act boldly.

Third, alternate tightening and slackening of the hold on the policies prevents work from being done profoundly and properly. As a result, policies are implemented only by fits and starts.

To solve these problems, the Party committee of Ssuchuang commune uses the Party's basic line as the leading factor, firmly grasps policy education for the cadres and the masses and effectively implements the policies.

Ssuchuang commune is one of the important food grain producing areas in Kaop'ing hsien. It also produces pears and vegetables. For many years in the past, there was a popular saying which went like this: "If you want to get rich, plant pear trees" but "if you want to squander your money, engage in vegetable gardening." People attached little importance to the development of food grain production. Although the land was level, water was shallow and other natural conditions were good in this commune, deviation from the guideline "Taking food grains as the key link to insure all-round development" reduced the output of food grain to only 200-odd chin per mow.

After the energetic repudiation of the counter-revolutionary revisionist lines of swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i such as "single operation," "money in command," etc., during the great proletarian cultural revolution, some of the cadres and commune members had the erroneous idea that "it is safer to grasp food grain production but it is dangerous to grasp diversified operations." Thus they grasped only food grain production without grasping or grasping very little diversified operations. Although the Party committee of the commune repeatedly insisted on seriously implementing Chairman Mao's guideline of "Taking food grain as the key line to insure all-round development," under the influence of the idea of "the 'Left' is better than the Right," some production brigades almost totally neglected diversified operations and some slackened up the work of growing fruit trees. This brought about a sharp decrease of output.

Why was there such wavering between the "Left" and the right in the course of implementation of policies? Leading members of the Party committee of Ssuchuang commune thought it was due mainly to the fact that the cadres failed to understand the Party's various rural policies deeply enough. In order to raise the consciousness of the cadres in the implementation of policies, the Party committee of the commune held study classes for cadres and representatives of the poor and lower-middle peasants in the commune and production brigades, in which experience gained and lessons learned by two of the production brigades were summed up:

Chient'ou production brigade persevered in grasping food grains production in a big way together with the active development of diversified operations. As a result, food grain production helped to push forward diversified operations and the diversified economy also provided agricultural production with cattle, fertilizer and money for the purchase of agricultural machines, and developed water conservation for the farmland. This helped to promote the development of agricultural production. In the meantime, food grain output which was originally 429 chin per mow "crossed the Yangtze" in 1971. This year, this production brigade was hit by a severe drought which lasted for more than a hundred days, but a bumper harvest was reaped nevertheless, increasing the output from 170-odd chin last year to 400-odd chin.

In Ch'angp'ing production brigade the conditions were just as good as those in Chient'ou production brigade. However, as a result of grasping only food grain production without grasping the development of forestry, animal

husbandry and subsidiary productions, the former lacked fertilizer, had few animals and failed to increase the per-mow output of food grains rapidly.

An analysis of the different situations in these two production brigades made everybody realize: The guideline of "Taking food grain as the key link to insure all-round development" scientifically reflected the objective laws governing the development of socialist agricultural production. Food grain production and diversified operations conditioned each other, they mutually promoted each other and their relation was one of key link and secondary link; when the key link was grasped everything fell into place. It was entirely right to grasp food grain production in the past and we should continue to do so. But we must not grasp one aspect and give up another or jump from one extremity to another. Instead, we should engage in diversified operations under the condition of grasping food grain production well.

After understanding this truth, members of the Party committee of the commune took the initiative to solicit the views of the cadres and poor and lower-middle peasants in the production brigade. In combination with repudiation of revisionism and rectification of working style, the secretary of the Party committee of the commune used the spirit of "daring to dissect oneself" to examine, on behalf of the Party committee and in front of the broad masses of cadres and poor and lower-middle peasants, problems concerning the implementation of agricultural economic policies in the past. As soon as the members of the Party committee of the commune took the lead, many cadres in the production brigade also conducted self-examination with respect to the reality of class struggle and line struggle in the brigade so as to strengthen their consciousness in the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies.

During the past year or so the Party committee of Ssuchuang commune persevered in raising the banner and grasping the key link and made rational dispositions. Under the condition of grasping food grain production in a big way, it developed diversified operations according to the conditions of the respective production brigades, to state plans, to the needs of developing the collective economy and the commune members' livelihood and to local conditions. In the meantime, it also fully dug out latent potentials, made use of all available manpower and natural resources.

As a result, everything from per-mow output of wheat to the total output and average per capita output was increased by a large margin and the commune became the foremost in the hsien this summer. As the variety of diversified operations was increased incessantly, income was also correspondingly increased.

When implementing policies in the past, Ssuchuang commune often did it "by fits and starts." But since last year, people have persevered in grasping the work of implementing the Party's policies till the end. In this respect, the Party committee of Ssuchuang commune has experienced a process of going through twists and turns.

At the beginning of the grasping of pig raising, the Party committee of the commune worked from the basic level, practiced face-to-face leadership and solved problems existing in the work of pig raising. This enabled the commune to develop its pig raising industry rapidly. However, later the comrades became self-complacent and slackened their grasp. As leadership was slackened, the number of pigs dropped markedly.

After the incident was discussed at a meeting of the Party committee, members of the committee realized that implementation of the Party's policies must be grasped till the end without slackening and must not be grasped by fits and starts alternately. Later, the Party committee of the commune re-examined the pig raising policy for the entire commune and grasped its implementation once again. As collective pig raising was being grasped in a big way, they also helped the commune members to overcome difficulties and actively encouraged them to raise pigs. As the production of fodder was grasped in a big way, they also paid attention to doing a good job in the processing of agricultural subsidiary products in flour mills and bean curd mills, etc., according to the conditions of the production brigades so as to do a good job in the management of refuse and liquid waste to be used as subsidiary fodder. They repudiated the "material incentive" advocated by swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i, and formulated a system of rewards to promote the rational development of pig raising.

In this way it was possible to prevent the small handful of class enemies from using the method of wavering between the "Left" and the right to carry out interference and sabotage. As a result, the number of pigs kept increased rapidly. Since last year, every household has been keeping an average of three pigs. In some production brigades the rate is as high as one pig per person.

Bearing firmly in mind the lesson of self-complacency and slackening learned during the last time, the Party committee of the commune voluntarily enhances the humble and prudent working style and incessantly grasps and promptly solved new problems encountered during the implementation of policies. Once when a member of the Party committee of the commune discovered that some production brigades had much pig manure but failed to pay attention to "classifying it by grade and determine the price accordingly," he thought although this was a small matter, it might affect the commune members' initiative in collecting manure if it was allowed to develop. So he corrected the situation immediately and was greatly welcomed by the commune members.

* * *

Firmly Uphold the Principles and Implement the Policy

by

Reporting Group of P'aotzu Commune

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, August 27, 1972)

In the course of implementing the Party's rural economic policy, the Party branch of Tahuang production brigade, P'aotzu commune, Hsinchin hsien, Liaoning Province, dares to uphold the principles firmly and thoroughly implements the policy. As a result, it is well commended by the masses.

In the past the following phenomena often happened in Tahuang production brigade: Some of the cadres failed to attach sufficient importance to questions brought forward by the masses in connection with policies. They often used the excuse of "let us study it" to put off the solution of problems. Some cadres even condemned the masses for showing "private interest" or individualism or departmentalism when they brought forward questions concerning policy. This ended up in impairing the revolutionary enthusiasm of the masses.

The Party branch analyzed the causes which produced such problems and pointed out: Some of the leading cadres had little or no regard for policies and failed to understand the fundamental relation between the Party's policy and the interests and wishes of the masses. Thus the Party branch organized everybody to sum up seriously the experience and lessons learned in the past.

In the course of summing up they recalled this incident: Several years ago the broad masses of cadres and people actively responded to Chairman Mao's call for tree planting and engaged in collective afforestation and planted trees around houses, in gardens and along the roads, which brought a great deal of benefit to the masses. Later, as a result of the influence by extreme "Leftist" ideas spread by swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i, individual tree planting by commune members was at one time banned as being a "capitalist tail." Thus commune members dared not plant private trees and little collective forests were made. This caused the mountains to remain bald and roads to be without trees.

In spring this year the masses brought up this question again and, in connection with a rectification of working style, the Party branch realize that the better the situation and the higher the consciousness of the masses, the more it should pay attention to the implementation of the Party's policies. So it corrected its past ways and mobilized the initiative of the masses in a big way. In this manner, during the spring season alone the commune members planted 4,000 trees of various kinds privately in addition to collective afforestation. Later, the Party branch led everybody to study Chairman Mao's teaching "Leading cadres must always pay attention to production by the masses, the interests of the masses, and their experience and feelings."

In this way they realized that the Party's policies concentratedly reflected the interest and desires of the masses and that the masses were most concerned over the policies. When the masses brought forward questions concerning policy, it must not be considered individualism or departmentalism; instead, we should interpret it as their desire to handle more rationally the interests of the state, those of the collective and those of the individual. From then on, whenever the masses brought forward questions concerning policy, the Party branch of this production brigade made investigation promptly, studied them seriously, and adopted measures to solve them rationally.

The Party branch of this production brigade realized in the course of practice: Leaders must implement the Party's policies one hundred percent so that the masses would have confidence in the Party's policies. This is the only way to develop the power of the Party's policies fully.

In the past, the Party branch formulated specific measures for implementing the policies according to the views of the masses. But these measures were often not carried out thoroughly in some production teams. As a result, the policies of the Party could not be implemented. Consequently, the masses were discontented. The Party branch thought: Failure to implement the Party's policies seriously or altering them at random would undermine the prestige of the Party. Therefore the Party branch raised the question of serious implementation of the Party's policies to the level of implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and conducted policy education on the cadres to increase their regard for policies.

In order to speed up sowing, the leadership squad of No. 1 production team concentrated the views of the masses this spring and decided to record work points for a farm job according to fixed quotas. After a study, the Party branch of the production brigade approved the proposal. But some commune members said: "Is this not following the old road of 'work points in command' and 'material incentive'?" Upon hearing this, Tsou Kuang-nan, a Party branch committee member and leader of the production team, could not make up his mind because he was afraid to make any mistake. He decided to "let the masses work on it first and see how it turns out."

However, Li Sheng-hsin, deputy secretary of the Party branch, thought cadres were a key factor in determining whether the Party's policies could be implemented. Once the Party branch adopted a resolution all Party branch committee members should implement it seriously. If we waver to the "Left" and the Right and make changes, the initiative of the masses will be impaired and the Party's policies will not work.

Later he came to No. 1 production team to study the Party's policies seriously together with the cadres and masses, penetratingly repudiated the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of the swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i and drew a clear line of definition regarding the policies. The cadres and the masses unanimously agreed that there was a basic difference between the socialist quota control and the capitalist way of management, that production

struggle required that certain agricultural jobs be controlled by quota, and that this should not be confused with "work points in command" and "material incentive." Thus, after the method of recording work points according to fixed quotas was adopted, it took only three days to complete a task schedule to be completed in seven days. This pushed forward the progress of spring sowing.

* * *

Pay Due Attention to Objective Reality and Refrain from Acting Subjectively

by

Party Committee of Shuangfeng Hsien, Hunan Province

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, August 27, 1972)

In the vigorous mass movement of learning from Tachai in agricultural production, cadres at various levels and the broad masses of people had a common wish for a quicker change in the state of production in this area and in their units. We felt that to attain this aim the most important thing was to combine sky-rocketing revolutionary enthusiasm with a strict scientific attitude, to pay due attention to objective reality and to refrain from acting subjectively.

In 1970, when our new hsien Party committee was formed, we studied the important Jen-min Jih-pao editorial entitled: "Learn from Tachai in Agricultural Production." The fact that Hsiyang had become a Tachai-type hsien was a very great encouragement to us. When we looked at the excellent situation of learning from Tachai in the province and in the country and then at the backward situation in our hsien, we became very ashamed and worried.

During a discussion of the question of "which link we should grasp to change the situation of agricultural production in Shuangfeng hsien," everybody reviewed the situation in the preceding period and agreed that water conservation conditions in our hsien was very poor and that therefore to develop agricultural production quickly we must proceed from increasing our ability to prevent floods and fight drought. Some of the comrades favored the construction of a large number of large and medium water conservation projects throughout the hsien within a very short period of time. However, most of the comrades did not agree with this view.

Since the two groups could not settle their difference of opinion, we studied Chairman Mao's teachings including "We must have not only revolutionary enthusiasm but also a practical spirit" and conducted discussions with reference to reality to unify understanding.

Some comrades recalled this incident: Several years ago a comrade in a commune noticed the slow pace of development of food grain production and decided to destroy the forest and reclaim the land without considering the fact that soil in this commune was mainly sand deposit. Furthermore, during the reclamation, they were in too much of a hurry and failed to do a good job of ditch digging, building a retaining wall, and excavation of sand. When spring came the following year, a flood brought the sand down clogging up the rivers and ponds and piling up in rice paddies. This seriously affected production.

This incident made everybody realize: Not to pay due attention to objective reality and acting only according to subjective enthusiasm is a subjective idealist working style which will lead us nowhere. The only way to do a good job in our work is to act according to Chairman Mao's teaching, "Determine our guideline for work according to the actual situation."

Having understood this truth, we ceased to formulate plans behind closed doors or think up measures without any basis on fact. The hsien Party committee organized a "three-in-one" investigation and survey group to conduct investigation and survey commune by commune and brigade by brigade in cooperation with the cadres and masses of the communes and brigades. In this way they discovered that the suggestion by some comrades to build a great number of large and medium water conservation projects was divorced from objective reality. If the farmland capital construction front was extended too long, problems of manpower and capital would arise. If we got at it without paying any attention to the situation, production in that year would be affected. Some communes and brigades had good water conservation conditions and therefore did not need any large water conservation projects; while other communes and brigades were severely short of water sources and therefore there were not enough water sources for the building of water conservation projects in a big way.

Thus we revaluated the actual situations in the communes and brigades and changed our plans: Communes and brigade with a better foundation of water conservation are to grasp mainly the coordination of existing projects to bring about results in irrigation fully. Communes with a poorer foundation of water conservation are to build a group of backbone projects to increase their ability to resist flood and drought. Places where the foundation of water conservation is very poor and do not have the ability to build larger projects are to build mainly small ponds and dams and exploit subterranean water. In the meantime, we also took mountain development, soil improvement and river control into comprehensive consideration and exercised all-round control.

This plan, which came from the masses and were consistent with objective reality, was quickly translated into the revolutionary action of the masses. After an arduous struggle for two winters and springs, more than 20,000 large and small water conservation projects were built or expanded throughout the hsien. This increased the area of farmland which could guarantee a good harvest regardless of flood or drought to 70 percent of the total acreage. We also afforested 100,000-odd mow of land and expanded large-area farmland by 40,000 mow. This created favorable conditions for all-round development of agricultural production.

Practice made us realize that to pay due attention to objective reality or to act subjectively was a reflection of the struggle between the two lines. It is understandable that when the situation is backward one gets worried and wants to succeed quickly, but "haste makes waste." The only dialectic materialist working style which can help us to catch up quickly

is to rely upon the wisdom of the masses, attach importance to investigation and study, determine our guideline for work according to the actual situation and work enthusiastically and realistically.

* * *

Draw A Clear Line of Distinction

by

Jen-min Jih-pao Correspondent

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, August 27, 1972)

During the first day of rice sowing this year the fertilizer transportation group of Hohsin production team, Yüfeng production brigade, Hungtse hsien, Kiangsu Province, recorded three extra work points for poor peasant commune member Liu Ta-kuei who worked enthusiastically for the collective. Later some commune members said: "Liu is strong so he gets more work points; then how is this different from 'work points in command' of the past?"

Upon hearing this, some of the commune members grumbled: "We have to follow the trend when we work so as not to be criticized by other people." In the meantime, chief of the manual labor section also asked himself: "Is this really 'work points in command'?" Later he went to ask production team director Yang for advice, who inquired about the situation of fertilizer transportation and work point appraisal on that day and said: "This is not 'work points in command.' You did the right thing!"

With the help of the Party branch which quickly learned about this matter, Yang realized further that policy was an embodiment of the line and that the only way to truly implement the policy of "from each according to his ability and distribution according to labor performed" was to educate the commune members to draw a clear line of distinction between the two policies and the two lines. Thus he organized all the commune members in the production team to study the Party's basic line and conducted a specific analysis on the question of "whether the fertilizer transportation group's way was 'work points in command'."

At a meeting, Yang recalled this incident: One year when everybody was very busy with "four-summer" tasks, they noticed that transplanting of spring rice seedling was progressing very slowly and the season might be missed. He thought that the only way to speed up transplanting of seedlings was to mobilize everybody's initiative by increasing work points, so he increased the originally prescribed rate of two points per mow to two and a half points per mow. In this way the speed was increased and spring seedlings were indeed transplanted basically according to schedule; but in some plots the seedlings were planted densely at the ends but far between in the middle. In the meantime, the fields were not made level; therefore output decreased in the end. Thus Yang asked everybody to compare the giving of extra work points to Liu Ta-kuei by the fertilizer transportation group with this incident of seedling transplanting.

Comparison always reveals truth. Everybody said: During that seedling transplanting we relied not on proletarian politics in command but on work point in command. At that time some people tried to work fast in order to get work points without paying attention to the quality of work.

As a result collective economy was jeopardized. During this transportation of manure the group director explained to everybody beforehand the significance of fertilizer transportation in guaranteeing bumper harvest and in supporting world revolution. Then, during the process of manure transportation, Liu Ta-kuei carried two buckets by himself while others required two people to carry one bucket. He also put some straw in the bucket to prevent the liquid from spilling. Some people tried to persuade him to carry less, but he said: "I am strong, therefore I should work more for the sake of the revolution." Since he contributed more to the collective than other people, giving him an appropriate amount of extra work points according to the quantity and quality of his work on the basis of upholding politics in command was actually acting in accordance with the principle of "from each according to his ability and distribution according to labor performed" and should not be considered as work points in command.

Finally the team leader pointed out further that the policy of "from each according to his ability and distribution according to labor performed" was formulated according to the level of development of productive forces and the level of consciousness of the people during the historical period of socialist society and was favorable for mobilizing the socialist initiative of the masses. The vicious purpose of swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i who pushed forward "work points in command" and "material incentive" now and practiced egalitarianism in a big way then so as to interfere with the implementation of this policy from the Right and the "Left," was to undermine the Party's basic line, to sabotage and weaken the collective economy, to overthrow the dictatorship of the proletariat and to restore capitalism. We should learn from the fertilizer transportation group, resolutely implement this policy and advance triumphantly along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Comparison and analysis raised everybody's understanding. On the following day a new upsurge was stirred up in the team to make contributions to revolution. Carrying poles in the fertilizer transportation group were increased from one set to six and commune members of other work groups also become more enthusiastic in their jobs.

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BUSINESS MANAGEMENT

Raise Understanding, Strengthen Enterprise Management

by

YUn Wen (云 文)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, August 28, 1972)

Carrying out socialist enterprise management well is an important condition for developing socialist production, strengthening socialist economic foundation and consolidating the proletarian dictatorship, as well as an important part of the content of struggle-criticism-transformation in the economic sphere.

However, there exist within our ranks some confused ideas detrimental to the reorganization and invigoration of enterprise management that must be cleared up.

Some of the people feel that, by means of the great proletarian cultural revolution, there has been an unprecedented heightening in the awareness of the workers and masses, and as long as they have awareness and zeal, production could be carried out well, and enterprise management is something not really necessary.

Marxism holds that, enterprise management is a natural product of large-scale industrial production. As long as there are situations requiring division of labor and cooperation on a larger scale, there would be the need for management and control. Marx said, "All kinds of labor that are directly related with society, of a common nature and on a large scale needs, to a greater or lesser extent, a kind of control, so as to coordinate the activity of the individual." He also figuratively compared the need for management and control in large-scale industrial production to the need of a conductor in an orchestra. Without a conductor giving direction, the orchestra would not be able to play beautiful and harmonious music. Without centralized and unified management, large-scale industrial production would be like a person whose nervous system has gone out of order, and everything would be in chaos.

Industrial production, particularly modernized large-scale industrial production, is an extremely complicated process. The higher the standard of socialized production, the more finely will labor be divided, the more necessary it would be for closer coordination between the different links of production, and the more necessary it would be to have a more careful and scientific system of management.

Enterprise management is not only the natural product of division of labor and cooperation in large-scale industrial production, but it is also required by the people for carrying out material production in accordance with specific production lines. The system of enterprise management of the

capitalist is for forcing the workers to produce greater pforit for the capitalists, just as Lenin pointed out, "What the capitalists are concerned with is how to manage for plunder, and how by means of management to carry out plunder."

The socialist system of enterprise management is for effectively organizing the workers. It is in the interests of the working class and the whole people, and the relations between the exploiter and the exploited and the oppressor and the oppressed do not exist. However, contradictions within the socialist enterprise which must be solved still remain. In order to deal with these contradictions correctly and to mobilize the labor enthusiasm of the masses, although it is first necessary to rely on education in ideology and political line to enlighten the awareness of the masses, nevertheless it is also necessary at the same time to establish a reasonable system of management, use commonly observed socialist discipline to restrain oneself, and guarantee the smooth development of production. There must always be enterprise management. It is only that in different societies and different classes, different systems of management exist.

Some of the comrades have set up strengthening enterprise management against giving play to the revolutionary zeal of the people, and thought that the grasping of management system would fetter the hands and feet of the workers and hurt their activism. This is one-sidedness in thinking. They should see that rational management systems are summed up from the actual struggle experience of the working people and reflect the objective law governing the development of socialist economy. They are necessary conditions enabling an enterprise to carry out production in an orderly manner along the socialist orientation. To respect rational and scientific management systems means to respect the objective law governing the development of things. In that way, not only the activism of the people would not be fettered, but on the contrary, because of the building of revolutionary enthusiasm and zeal on a scientific basis, objective things could be more effectively transformed. Revolutionary enthusiasm and zeal could be brought correctly into play and carried out in a sustained and unbending manner.

The idea that "spirit can be a substitute for matter" pushed by swindlers of Liu Shao-ch'i type is nothing but an endeavor to deceive us into working wildly and blindly so as to achieve their sinister goal of sabotaging socialist construction. We must recognize their sinister design, and in production not only bring subjective inspiration of the people into full play, but also establish a management system which reflects the objective economic laws and enable the two to be unified on the basis of revolutionary practice and activities. From that it may be seen that whether or not enterprise management is to be strengthened is a problem concerning whether materialism or idealism is to be maintained in the economic sphere. We must recognize the importance and necessity for strengthening enterprise management from this plane.

Some people think that enterprise management is on the whole a problem of the business of production, and whether it is grasped or not has not real effect on the over-all situation.

We know that any business problem could never be ignored, but should be properly grasped, more so when enterprise management is not just a problem dealing with the business of production but an important economic and political problem, and primarily a political problem.

Whether enterprise management is good or bad is closely linked up directly with the situation of the political struggle. Numerous facts have proved that whenever class struggle and line struggle are properly grasped, there righteousness would rise, the revolutionary spirit of the cadres and workers would grow and enterprise management would be carried out in an orderly manner. On the other hand, whenever enterprise management is disorganized, there evil elements would hold sway, anarchism would run rampant, and evil wind would gain the upper hand.

Whether enterprise management is properly carried out or not is also closely linked up directly with the implementation of the general line in socialist construction. To achieve greater, faster, better and more economical results, means to achieve greater quantity, faster speed, better quality and more economical costs. If the enterprise has no rules to follow, discipline would be slack, and there would be no operation procedures, no quality inspection, no fixing of consumption quota, no business accounting and no attendance check-up, how could greater, faster, better and more economic results be achieved?

Our enterprise management must be suited to the socialist production concerned and conducive to mobilizing the activism and creativity of the masses, to the development of production with greater, faster, better and more economical results, and to the consolidation of the economic base of the proletarian dictatorship. Because of this, the class enemies are always using every means to discover and utilize loopholes in our management to sabotage our socialist construction, even to the extent of endeavoring to change the socialist orientation of production and management in our enterprises to achieve their goal of subverting the dictatorship of the proletariat and restoring capitalism. Whether enterprise management is to be grasped or not is a problem concerning the power of leadership of the Party over socialist enterprises as well as a problem concerning the struggle between the two classes, two roads and two lines in the economic sphere. How can it be said that it has no great effect on the over-all situation.

There are also people who think that: Grasping enterprise management could easily lead to such mistakes as "production first," "place profits in command" and "surveillance, control, suppression," and the "risk is too great." Such kind of thinking similarly is wrong.

Enterprise management is not without its class nature. We must clear up ideologically the fundamental difference between socialist enterprise management and capitalist and revisionist enterprise management, draw concretely the lines of distinction between "grasp revolution, stimulate production" and the reactionary "theory of productive forces," between legitimate socialist accumulations and "placing profits in command," between rational

management systems and revisionist "surveillance, control and suppression," and between bringing the proper role of the engineering and technical personnel into play and "factories should be run by experts." Only in that way could we be able to implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in production and management. Otherwise, even with good intention, serious mistakes could still be made.

Lenin said, "We are not Utopians and never dream of immediately doing away with any system of control and any relationship of subordination. Such anarchic dream arising from failure to understand the task of proletarian dictatorship is fundamentally incompatible with Marxism." Although we must completely criticize the revisionist line on enterprise management of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, still we should only oppose those management systems that are unreasonable and detrimental to grasping revolution and stimulating production. As for reasonable systems that should be maintained, they must be maintained, those that should be invigorated must be invigorated and those that should be established must be established. Not to take into consideration their true color but to negate everything is to be guilty of idealism and metaphysical thought.

In strengthening socialist enterprise management and establishing and invigorating reasonable management systems, we are implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, and fundamentally speaking, such problems as "taking risks" should not exist. On the contrary, not assuming responsibility for things that concern the interests of the people and letting them along for fear of "making mistakes," we would then be making a mistake.

In implementing the proletarian management system and revolutionary discipline, we must place the evil wind of anarchism under surveillance, subject the trend of capitalism under control and suppress the sabotaging activities of the class enemies. This bears not the slightest resemblance to the "surveillance, control and suppression" of the revisionists.

Carrying out the management of socialist enterprise well is not the affair of a small minority alone, but the affair of tens upon millions of people. It requires firm faith in the people, reliance on the people and bold mobilization of the people to carry out management properly so that it may become a conscious action on the part of the masses. What necessary system of management should be set up in an enterprise and how it is to be set up, are things that the masses should be most conversant with and they also have the most right to speak. They are our best teachers. What we do not know we should learn from them and obtain their instruction. We must not, because we do not know, slacken on this work. Moreover, we must not pretend that we know or believe ourselves to be right.

As long as we are able to carry out investigation and study seriously, and are good at learning from the people and centralizing correctly the views of the people, we should be able to establish and invigorate a rational system of management, raise the level of enterprise management, and enable production to advance and develop with greater, faster, better and more economical results.

* * *

REVOLUTIONARY TRADITION

Central China Hsien Cadres Carry Revolutionary Tradition Forward

(NCNA-English Changsha, Aug. 27, 1972)

carrying forward the tradition of hard struggle, leading cadres in a county of central china's hunan province consistently go to grassroots units and make investigations and study among the masses in their efforts to build up the mountainous county.

paoching county in hilly western hunan set up a new party committee during the great proletarian cultural revolution. most of its standing committee members work, live and study in people's communes and production brigades with the peasants, leaving only one or two members to look after routine affairs at the countyseat. they worked day and night with the masses last spring to protect the rice seedlings because of a cold wave which hit the county when sowing had just been completed throughout most of the county.

it has 20,000 hectares, half paddy fields and the rest dry land. but the rise of grain output as a whole was rather slow some years back because not enough attention was paid to dry land crops. to get to the root of the cause, chen hsi-tsai, secretary of the county party committee, made investigations in most of the production brigades. working in the kungchiao brigade, he found that the peasants paid attention to irrigation, fertilizer, soil improvement, good strains, rational close planting, plant protection, field management and the improvement of farm tools. they practised double cropping in paddy fields and interplanting of maize and sweet potatoes on dry land. spring crops of grain were sown right after maize and potatoes were harvested. the brigade with only 0.06 hectares of land per capita, got an average output as high as 6.6 tons of rice per hectare in paddy fields and 6.7 tons of grain on dry land. he summed up the brigade's experience and popularized it throughout the county. as a result, tne county had a good harvest from both kinds of land last year.

leading members of the county always make on-the-spot investigations to get first-hand information. investigation teams composed of over 1,000 leading cadres, veteran peasants and technicians were organized in the winter of 1970 to find sources to help water-deficient communes. after exhaustive survey, the team headed by a standing committee member of the county revolutionary committee found water in a hilly commune of people of tuchia nationality. he then helped the commune party committee work out a programme of building water conservancy projects by pooling the wisdom of the commune members. now the commune has built a reservoir with a storage capacity of 1,600,000 cubic metres and dug a tunnel on the slopes, leading water to irrigate 140 hectares of land.

the county party committee's good working style of hard struggle has fired the people with revolutionary enthusiasm in building up the mountainous county. in the past two years, over 300 water control projects were built in the county. the rate of irrigated acreage of paddy fields rose from 30 per cent before the start of the cultural revolution in 1966 to 60 per cent. 400 hectares of terraced fields were reclaimed and 600 hectares of slope land was terraced. the county afforested 8,600 hectares. despite serious drought, total grain output in 1971 was six per cent more than that of 1970, the previous peak. the number of pigs averaged three per household.

REQUISITION OF GRAIN

Summer Grain Purchase Quotas Overfulfilled in China

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 27, 1972)

china's state quotas of the collection of agricultural tax in kind and purchase of surplus grain and rapeseed for this summer have been overfulfilled.

more grain and rapeseed were delivered to the state this summer than last in the major summer grain producing provinces of shantung, honan, szechwan, hopei and shansi and the major rapeseed producing provinces of kiangsu, anhwei, hunan, hupeh and shensi.

the extensive education in ideology and political line has raised the political consciousness of the cadres and commune members and ensured the success of grain collection and purchase.

the hsingtai area of hopei province, which won a good summer grain harvest despite serious drought, fulfilled its quotas in only nine days. grain cutput in the traditionally low-yielding shangchiu and kaifeng areas in honan province this summer were 20 per cent higher than last summer. some communes and production brigades that used to depend on the state for grain supply, sold surplus grain to the state for the first time this summer.

in delivering summer grain to the state, the leadership of various areas conscientiously took into consideration the interests of the state, the collective and the individual, and correctly handled the relations between the three. grain output of the yentai area of shantung province this summer was over 20 per cent

above last summer. the cadres and commune members discussed how correctly to handle the relations between the interests of the whole and the part, the long-term and the immediate interests, and accumulation and consumption. besides overfulfilling their summer grain delivery quotas, communes and brigades in the area have increased collective grain reserves and improved the living standards of their members.

SCIENTIFIC EXPERIMENT

Mass Scientific Experiments at Peking Pharmaceutical Plant

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 27, 1972)

mass scientific experiments are in full swing at the peking pharmaceutical plant. it completed 88 research subjects and introduced 56 major technical innovations between 1968 and 1971. new medicines were produced for tumor, bronchitis and cardio-vascular diseases. the plant's total output value last year was 4.5 times that in 1965, the year before the cultural revolution.

before the cultural revolution, the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi impeded the progress of the plant. scientific research was exclusively the business of scientific and technical personnel working behind closed doors. only three research subjects were completed from 1962 to 1965.

this made the plant party committee realize that the mass line must be followed in scientific research. scientific and technical personnel and workers must pool their efforts in order to achieve good results.

as a result, three-in-one scientific research groups embracing workers, cadres and technical personnel have been established in all workshops. they decide on research subjects in accordance with the people's needs. investigations made in rural areas around peking and in hopei province show that bronchial asthma is a common ailment. the plant successfully turned out a new medicine for the ailment. the medicine has proved to be effective and is welcomed by the peasants.

the workers and scientific and technical personnel have worked together to overcome many difficulties arising in research and production. after repeated experiments,

they turned out by synthesis the material for a kind of medicine that used to be derived from a plant of limited supply. a corresponding new technological process reduced the production cycle from 15 to 10 days and raised the quality of the medicine.

one workshop of the plant has in recent years introduced seven major technical innovations. the substitution of air oxidization for potassium permanganate oxidization alone saves the state two million yuan a year.

SCIENTIFIC FARMING

Mass Scientific Experiments in North China Hsien

(NCNA-English Taiyuan, Aug. 26, 1972)

a mountainous county in north china's shansi province uses soil improvement and other mass scientific experiments to combat aridity.

in hsiyang county, where the nationally known tachai production brigade is situated, over 90 per cent of the farmland used to be dry land. the topsoil was too thin to conserve water.

in addition to building irrigation projects, the county has in the past five years concentrated on raising the thickness of topsoil and its ability to conserve water.

the measures taken include raising the height of the embankments of terraced fields, improving the soil by mixing it with that brought in from elsewhere, deep ploughing, and applying more barnyard manure. as a result, the topsoil on most of the county's farmland is up to a foot deep.

the soil of the nannao production brigade used to be the poorest in the county. it had a grain yield of almost seven tons per hectare last year as against less than 1.5 tons before soil improvement. its 40 hectares of land consist of small plots created in rock crevices.

the mass campaign for scientific farming, first initiated in the tachai brigade, swept hsiyang county during the great proletarian cultural revolution. the peasants also conducted experiments in fertilization, seed selection and breeding, and other fields.

the application of manure varies with different kinds of soil. pig manure, which produces little heat, is applied

to fields facing the sun and cattle and horse manure, which produces much heat, to shady fields. green manure and ash are applied to newly reclaimed fields.

tachai's experience in making compost fertilizer, a mixture of maize and kaoliang stalks with manure, has been popularized throughout the county. the fertilizer helps improve the soil and kill harmful insects.

centres for breeding improved seed have been established at the county, commune and brigade levels. many new strains of maize, kaoliang, millet, soybeans, wheat, rice and cotton have been bred in the past two years. a good maize strain bred by tachai that is high-yielding and resistant to diseases and lodging is being sown on large areas. the county now has surplus improved seed to supply other places. in addition, it has tried out successful interplanting and close planting methods.

scientific farming has enabled hsiyang county to have consecutive good harvests. though successively hit by a wind storm, a hailstorm, a dry spell, a flood and frost, the county's grain yield reached 4.8 tons per hectare in 1971. total output was three times the figure for 1966, itself a good harvest year. hsiyang is now one of the country's advanced counties in the movement to learn from tachai.

the marked progress in mass scientific experiments is attributed to the efforts of the county party committee and revolutionary committee to conscientiously carry out chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line. after becoming secretary of the county party committee and chairman of the county revolutionary committee, chen yung-kuei, national labour model and secretary of the brigade party branch, led other leading cadres in the county in studying chairman mao's teachings on the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment, and mobilized more people to make scientific experiments. chen yung-kuei works a special experimental plot every year and uses the experience gained to guide production over a large area. under his impetus, leading cadres of the communes and production brigades in the county have strengthened leadership over the mass scientific activities and taken an active part. cadres, technicians and peasants pool their wisdom to solve problems arising in production.

under the leadership of the party organizations at various levels, agro-technical stations were established down to the production brigades in the whole county. such stations have a core of 1,300 people.

there are now more than 50 plants in the county making insecticides with methods of their own devising. included are "920" plant hormone, a microbial fertilizer and other highly effective chemicals for plant protection and animal diseases.

WATER CONSERVANCY

Large Sluice-Gate Built in Sinkiang

(NCNA-English Urumchi, Aug. 26, 1972)

a sluice-gate with 32 openings, 223 metres long and 7.4 metres high, has been completed on the upper course of the tarim river in sinkiang, northwest china. it is the first of its kind in the tarim basin.

the sluice-gate is at the head of a trunk irrigation canal that runs through the tarim reclamation area opened up after liberation. it will greatly add to the amount of water in some reservoirs along the tarim river, and ensure adequate irrigation not only for 36,000 hectares of existing farm-land but for most of the 160,000 hectares scheduled to be reclaimed.

the upper course of the tarim river, which cuts across the central part of the tarim basin, has an abundant flow except for the low-water season. to solve the problem of irrigation during that season, dams were thrown across the river to raise the water level. but such dams were frequently battered down by floods during the high-water season. the party committee of the first division of the production and construction corps of the chinese people's liberation army stationed in the reclamation area decided to build a sluice-gate. the project was started in may last year.

many difficulties had to be surmounted. thick layers of sand were found within 35 metres around the projected foundation pit, and the foundation would be in danger of being hollowed out from under owing to constant seepage and severe washing by flood. this difficulty was finally overcome thanks to the concerted efforts of leading cadres, technicians and armymen. heavy-duty hoisting equipment was lacking to install some 200 pre-fabricated reinforced concrete parts weighing up to 7.5 tons each. the builders improvised two hoists with a capacity of more than 10 tons each and completed the task in just 10 days.

INDUSTRY

Northeast China Province Makes Multi-Purpose Use of Material

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Aug. 26, 1972)

industrial enterprises in northeast china's liaoning province are recovering large quantities of non-ferrous and rare metals and chemicals, and turning out new products by multi-purpose use of industrial discharges. this increases production and accumulates funds for the state.

over 170 major of the more than 500 methods of comprehensive utilization recovered 10,000 tons of chemicals and non-ferrous and rare metals last year. the tungpei pharmaceutical plant recovered 70 tons of various material in 1971 and turned out 4,900 tons of fertilizer, insecticides and chemicals valued at 5,200,000 yuan from its waste liquid, gas and slag.

the shenyang steel rolling plant lost large amounts of exhaust heat from its furnace previously. a brewery in its neighbourhood needs steam. the steel workers, in the interests of the revolution, quickly set up gasified cooling and exhaust heat boilers to supply steam to the brewery, saving it 7,600 tons of coal a year.

fushun city has in recent years turned out more than 20 chemical products for agriculture, including insecticides, weed killers, plant hormones and chemical fertilizer from industrial waste. the no. one petroleum plant used to discharge waste water containing phenol, which polluted the rivers and harmed crops. workers of the plant turned old oil refining equipment into an installation which produces 200 tons of phenol a year and purifies waste water.

the general chemical plant of the anshan iron and steel company is one of the country's major coking plants. its by-products in making coke are basic materials for producing plastics, synthetic fibres, fertilizer, pesticides, medicines, dyes and other chemical products. the plant used to dump phenol residue. the workers built a phenol residue processing unit during the cultural revolution. in the past few years they have processed and refined 15 products from phenol and other residue. some are rare products needed by the state. the plant is now a complex enterprise. of its 50 new products 16 are firsts for china's coke-oven by-products.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Chairman of Albanian Physical Culture and Sports Commission Fetes Chinese Swimming Team

(NCNA-English Tirana, Aug. 27, 1972)

veiz lelo, chairman of the albanian physical culture and sports commission, gave a banquet in durres city yesterday evening for the chinese swimming team headed by chien ta-yueh, now on a friendly visit to albania.

present at the banquet were sotir manushi, secretary of the durres district committee of the albanian party of labour, vasil nakuci, vice-chairman of the executive committee of the durres district people's council, sterio spase, vice-chairman of the albanian-chinese friendship society, representatives of the ministry of foreign affairs and the albanian committee for cultural and friendly relations with foreign countries, and albanian sportsmen.

hsia hsiu-feng, charge d'affaires ad interim, and han po, counsellor, of the chinese embassy in albania, were also present.

toasts to the steady development and strengthening of the profound revolutionary friendship and militant unity between the peoples and sportsmen of albania and china were proposed time and again by veiz lelo and chien ta-yueh at the banquet overflowing with warmth and friendship.

CHINA AND ALGERIA

Hsieh Hua Fetes Algerian Health Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 27, 1972)

hsieh hua, a leading member of the chinese ministry of public health, gave a banquet here yesterday evening in honour of the algerian health delegation led by nemiche djelloul, secretary-general of the ministry of health.

present at the banquet were leading members of chinese organizations concerned and representatives of peking

medical circles, including pu chun-chin, chu chao, wang kang-chiu, huang chia-szu, hsu shou-jen, wei tien-hsuan, tang hsueh-liang, hung wei-ying and hsueh ching-san.

also present were mahieddin abed, charge d'affaires ad interim, ahmed dekhili, first secretary, and rachid tarikt, attache, of the algerian embassy here.

ASIAN TABLE TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS

Japanese And Singapore Table Tennis Delegations Arrive in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 26, 1972)

the japanese and singapore table tennis delegations arrived here by air this evening to participate in the first asian table tennis championships.

the japanese delegation was led by its deputy leader hiroshi yaoita, and the singapore delegation was led by its leader tan sock kern and deputy leader loke mun chong.

they were welcomed at the airport by chao cheng-hung, vice-chairman, and liu feng, deputy secretary-general, of the championship organizing committee; hsu yin-sheng, leader, and lu ting, first deputy leader, of the chinese table tennis delegation; and leading members of chinese organizations, including chen yuan-kao and chu tse.

also present were hisao kido, leader, and kyuhei muraoka, secretary, of the japanese table tennis delegation; rabie hafez el turk, vice-president of the a.t.t.u. and secretary of the palestine table tennis association; and moubarik hamad al-rashed, leader of the kuwait table tennis delegation, who were already in peking.

ASIAN TABLE TENNIS UNION

ATTU Executive Committee Members Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 27, 1972)

yu pu-hsueh, chairman of the organizing committee of the first asian table tennis championships, hosted a banquet here this evening in honour of members of the executive committee of the asian table tennis union (a.t.t.u.).

among the guests were hisao kido, representative of the president of the a.t.t.u. and leader of the delegation of the japan table tennis association; bae myong gyu, deputy president of the a.t.t.u. and president of the table tennis association of the democratic people's republic of korea; tan sock kern, representative of the honorary treasurer of the a.t.t.u. and leader of the singapore table tennis delegation; and sung chung, honorary secretary-general of the a.t.t.u. and acting president of the chinese table tennis association.

the host and guests proposed toasts to the success of the first asian table tennis championships and the first congress of the a.t.t.u. in the spirit of unity and friendship and consultation on the basis of equality.

CHINA AND BOLIVIA

Peking Banquet for Delegation of Bolivian Central Labor Organization

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 26, 1972)

shen chien, a leading member of the china-latin america friendship association, met all members of the delegation of the central labour organization of bolivia and entertained them at banquet here this evening. they had a cordial and friendly conversation.

present on the occasion were leading members of chinese organizations concerned han hsi-ya and shih chin-no.

the bolivian delegation arrived here this morning.

CHINA AND CANADA

Canadian Provincial Observers Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 26, 1972)

a canadian provincial observers delegation arrived here by air today for a visit at the invitation of the china council for the promotion of international trade.

the delegation was met at the airport by li chuan, vice-chairman of the host organization, and leading members of other organizations, including sun so-chang and tung chao.

l.j. rodger, director-general of the canadian trade exposition group, was also present.

Canadian National Men's and Women's Basketball Delegation Leaves Kwangchow for Shanghai

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Aug. 27, 1972)

the canadian national men's and women's basketball delegation led by j.j. hunnius wound up a friendly visit here and left for shanghai by plane today.

the delegation flew in here from peking on august 22. the kwangtung provincial basketball association gave a banquet in honour of the guests in the evening.

during their stay here, the canadian national men's and women's basketball teams played friendly matches with the kwangtung provincial men's and women's basketball teams and teams of the kwangchow units of the chinese people's liberation army. chiu kuo-kuang and shan yin-chang, vice-chairmen of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee, teng hsiu-fang and chung ming, vice-chairmen of the kwangchow municipal revolutionary committee, and chang hsu-chu, director of the kwangtung provincial physical culture and sports commission, saw the matches and met j.j. hunnius and players of both sides.

the delegation also visited a factory, a people's commune and places of historical interest.

upon its arrival in and departure from kwangchow, the delegation was given a welcome and send-off at the airport by leading members of organizations concerned and basketball players.

Peking Soiree for Canadian Trade Exposition Group

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 27, 1972)

the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries and the china council for the promotion of international trade arranged a soiree here today to welcome the canadian trade exposition group with l.j. rodger as director-general and gordon j. stringer as deputy director-general.

the modern revolutionary peking opera "taking tiger mountain by strategy" was presented by the peking opera troupe of peking at the soiree.

attending the performance were r.e. collins, canadian ambassador to china; the canadian plastic-ice figure skating performance group led by clifford collier, and members of the canadian provincial observers delegation.

accompanying the guests at the soiree were chou hua-min, vice-minister of foreign trade; li chuan, vice-chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade; wang chuan-pin, a leading member of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries and wang lei, deputy secretary-general of the peking municipal revolutionary committee.

CHINA AND CEYLON

Chinese Football Delegation Leaves for Sri Lanka and Afghanistan

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 26, 1972)

a chinese football delegation left here by air today on friendly visits to sri lanka and afghanistan on invitation. leader of the delegation is tu chien and deputy leader is penikuei-lin.

they were seen off at the airport by leading members of organizations li ching-chuan, chao hsi-wu, li ta-nan and chou cheng, as well as chinese football coaches and players.

also present were ghulam ghaus waziri, first secretary of the afghan embassy in peking, and darsin serasinghe, third secretary of the embassy of sri lanka.

CHINA AND IRAN

Leader of Iranian Table Tennis Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 26, 1972)

amir amin, president of the iranian table tennis federation and leader of the iranian table tennis delegation, arrived here by air this evening to attend the first asian table tennis championships and the first congress of the asian table tennis union.

he was welcomed at the airport by chao cheng-hung, vice-chairman of the organizing committee of the first asian table tennis championships; hsu yin-sheng, leader of the chinese table tennis delegation; and leading members of other organizations chu tse and wang fu-yung.

also present were rabie hafez el turk, vice-president of the a.t.t.u. and secretary of the palestine table tennis association; mubarik hamad al-rashed, leader of the kuwait table tennis delegation; and mansur imami, third secretary of the iranian embassy in peking.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Japanese Junior Table Tennis Delegation Leaves for Kwangchow

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 27, 1972)

the japanese junior table tennis delegation and the visiting group of the japan table tennis association (j.t.t.a.) concluded their friendly visit to shenyang on august 26 and left for kwangchow today via peking.

atsushi goto, vice-president of the j.t.t.a., is the leader of both delegations. deputy leader of the junior table tennis delegation is takashi nomura, deputy director general of the j.t.t.a., and adviser is masao shimizu, permanent director of the japan-china cultural exchange association. deputy leader of the visiting group of the j.t.t.a. is nobutaro isaka, counsellor of the j.t.t.a.

the japanese friends were seen off at peking airport by leading members of chinese organizations sun ping-hua, lin lin, chuang tse-tung and kuo lei, and japanese friends in peking.

the japanese friends arrived in shenyang on august 24. the liaoning provincial physical culture and sports commission held a ceremony at the liaoning indoor stadium in the evening to warmly welcome the japanese friends. the ceremony was followed by friendly matches between the japanese and liaoning junior table tennis teams. the japanese boys won two team matches 5:4 and 5:0. the liaoning girls won two team matches 5:0 and 5:3.

the japanese and chinese junior teams played on the evening of august 25. the chinese boys won the first match 5:1 and the chinese girls won 5:2 and 5:0.

chang hai-tang, vice-chairman of the liaoning provincial revolutionary committee, li su-wen, vice-chairman of the shenyang municipal revolutionary committee, and leading members of organizations watched the matches. they met and had a warm and friendly conversation with atsushi goto and his wife, masao shimizu, takashi nomura, nobutaro isaka and other japanese friends.

the japanese friends visited factories and toured sites of historical interest during their stay in shenyang.

Liao Cheng-chih Meets and Fetes Japanese Delegation of Economic Circles

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 27, 1972)

liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association, this afternoon met with the delegation of economic circles of japan led by yoshihiro inayama and gave a banquet in its honour. they had a friendly conversation.

present on the occasion were japanese friends in peking teiji hagiwara and jiro takeyoshi.

also present were leading members of chinese organizations concerned, including liu hsi-wen, li hsi-fu, wang hsiao-yun, sun ping-hua, wu shu-tung, chou chi, chin su-cheng, shan ta-chi and ting min.

CHINA AND LEBANON

Chinese Ambassador to Lebanon Gives Film Reception for Palestinian Friends

(NCNA-English Beirut, Aug. 25, 1972)

chinese ambassador to lebanon hsu ming gave a film reception at the chinese embassy here last night in honour of ibrahim balous, director of the supreme council of youth welfare of the palestine liberation organization, and other palestinian friends.

the documentary "the asian table tennis union inaugurated" and the colour film "the red detachment of women", a revolutionary ballet on contemporary theme were shown.

at a ceremony after the reception, ambassador hsu ming presented the film "the asian table tennis union inaugurated" to the palestinian friends on behalf of the chinese table tennis federation. ambassador hsu ming and director ibrahim balous spoke at the ceremony. ibrahim balous pointed out, "the palestinian revolution, a component part of the world revolution, has won the support of the people of the world including the chinese people. so long as we persevere in the armed struggle our revolution will surely be victorious."

ambassador hsu ming said, "the people of the world support each other in their revolutionary struggles. the struggle of the palestinian people is a tremendous support to the chinese people." he expressed the belief that the just struggle of the palestinian people will certainly be crowned with victory.

CHINA AND MALI

Malian National Men's Basketball Team Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 26, 1972)

a malian national men's basketball team led by ibrahim kouyate arrived here by air today for a friendly visit to china.

the team was met at the airport by leading members of chinese organizations concerned, including mou tso-yun, chu hsien-sung, hsin cheng and chou cheng, and chinese basketball coaches and players.

malian ambassador to china assane guindo and guinean ambassador to china diop mamadou were also present at the airport.

members of the malian team were guests of honour at a banquet given by the chinese basketball federation this evening. ambassador assane guindo was present.

present were leading members of chinese organizations concerned, including chao cheng-hung, mou tso-yun, hsing jen-hsien, chu hsien-sung and hu li-peng, and chinese basketball coaches and players.

mou tso-yun, a leading member of the chinese basketball federation, and ibrahim kouyate made speeches at the banquet. they both hoped that the friendship between the people and sportsmen of china and mali would grow constantly.

CHINA AND NEPAL

Nepalese Table Tennis Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 27, 1972)

a nepalese table tennis delegation led by nara shumsher, president of the all-nepal table tennis association, arrived by air this evening to attend the first asian table tennis championships here.

the delegation was met at the airport by kuo tung-chun and li meng-hua, vice-chairmen of the championship organizing committee; fu chao-lou, deputy leader of the chinese table tennis delegation; and leading members of other organizations wang to and jen chao.

also present were rabie hafez el turk, vice-president of the asian table tennis union and secretary of the palestine table tennis association, and y.k. silwal, first secretary of the nepalese embassy in peking.

CHINA AND NETHERLANDS

Wu Teh and Shih Shao-hua Meet and Fete Dutch Film Director and French Film Worker

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 27, 1972)

wu teh, head of the cultural group under the state council, and shih shao-hua, member of the group, this afternoon met and feted internationally-known dutch film director joris ivens and french film worker marceline loridan. they had a cordial and friendly conversation.

present on the occasion were yang chi, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries; ti fu-tsai, member of the cultural group under the state council; and leading members and staff members of other organizations, including ting chiao, lin chen and yeh shih-chun.

CHINA AND PALESTINE

Delegation of Palestinian Workers' General Federation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 26 , 1972)

a delegation of the palestinian workers' general federation led by fatahi al raghib, secretary-general of the federation, arrived here by air this evening for a friendly visit to china on invitation.

the delegation was welcomed at the airport by chang shih-chung, alternate member of the central committee of the communist party of china and a leading member of the conference of representatives of peking revolutionary workers; han hsi-ya, li chih-ho and chia hsueh-chien, leading members of organizations concerned; and representatives of peking workers.

also present was munier ibrahim hmoud, head of the mission of the palestine liberation organization in peking.

Delegation of Palestinian Workers' General Federation Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 27, 1972)

shen chien, a leading member of the international liaison department of the central committee of the communist party of china, hosted a banquet here this evening to warmly welcome the delegation of the palestinian workers' general federation led by fatahi al raghib, secretary-general of the federation.

among the guests was munier ibrahim hmoud, head of the mission of the palestine liberation organization in peking.

present were chang shih-chung, alternate member of the c.p.c. central committee and leading member of the conference of representatives of peking revolutionary workers, leading members of chinese organizations han hsi-ya, li chih-ho, chia hsueh-chien and han ping-chih, and representatives of peking workers.

in his speech at the banquet, shen chien enthusiastically praised the palestinian people and workers in their heroic struggle against imperialism and israeli zionism. he said: holding high the banner of armed struggle, the palestinian people have made valuable contribution to the world people's cause of unity against imperialism. the palestinian people's struggle is just. united as one, they are bound to win victory.

he said the chinese people and workers are always on the side of the palestinian people and give them resolute support in their just struggle.

fatahi al raghib said: the palestinian people are waging arduous struggle against imperialism and israeli zionism. we will persist in armed struggle till the liberation of palestine, for a just peace can only come from the barrel of a gun. the people of palestine and china are standing in the same trench. we are united with the people of indochina, latin america and africa and will fight through to the end.

TERRITORIAL WATERS

Ecuadorian President Reiterates Sovereignty Over 200-Mile Waters

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 26, 1972)

president guillermo rodriguez of ecuador, has recently reiterated ecuador's position to defend her sovereign rights over 200-nautical mile territorial waters, according to a report from quito.

speaking at a press conference on august 17, the president said that one of the most vigorous steps taken by his government has been to defend "the thesis of 200 nautical miles of territorial waters and our exclusive ownership of the marine resources which are found within this extension of sovereignty".

"our sovereignty over 200 nautical miles, which was first proclaimed by ecuador, chile and peru, has won supporters on all other continents today so that it is becoming some sort of irresistible pressure to bear on those who regard all seas of the world under their omnipotent right," the president noted.

"ecuador is continuing and will continue to defend her sovereignty over territorial sea and will not resume talks with the u.s. government as long as the sanctions imposed in the military field are not lifted."

referring to ecuador's foreign policy, he said: "we have made it clear that we want to have relations with all countries of the world" and "we have declared our support for the andean pact".

he pointed out that ecuador had cancelled a loan of 50 million dollars from u.s. financial institutions because "they impair the interests and sovereignty of the nation".

CHINA AND THAILAND

Thai Table Tennis Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 27, 1972)

a thai table tennis delegation led by chumpol lohachala arrived by air this evening to take part in the forthcoming first asian table tennis championships here. team adviser prasit kanchanawat arrived by the same plane.

present at the airport to welcome the delegation were kuo tung-chun and li meng-hua, vice-chairmen of the championship organizing committee; fu chao-lou, deputy leader of the chinese table tennis delegation; leading members of chinese organizations concerned wang to, jen chao and cheng jui-sheng; and rabie hafez el turk, vice-president of the asian table tennis union and secretary of the palestine table tennis association.

CHINA AND TUNISIA

Chou En-lai, Chi Peng-fei, Ho Ying and Chen Mu-hua Meet Tunisian Minister of External Affairs Mohammed Masmoudi and Tunisian Government Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 27, 1972)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council, chi peng-fei, foreign minister, ho ying, vice-foreign minister, and chen mu-hua, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries, this afternoon met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with mohammed masmoudi, minister of external affairs of the republic of tunisia, and all members of the tunisian government delegation he is leading.

members of the delegation present were ambassador salah ladgham, director of the political department of the ministry of external affairs; hassen fodha, director of the office of the minister of external affairs; and ali tekaya, deputy director of the economic department of the ministry of external affairs.

present on the occasion were leading members and staff members of chinese departments concerned tsao ke-chiang, cheng fei, chou chueh, chu chuan-hsien, li chiao, lo hsu, li ching-yu, li chih-chieh and li liu-ken.

Agreement on Economic and Technical Cooperation Signed between Chinese and Tunisian Governments

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 27, 1972)

an agreement on economic and technical cooperation was signed here this evening between the government of the people's republic of china and the government of the republic of tunisia.

chi peng-fei, chinese foreign minister, and mohammed masmoudi, minister of external affairs of tunisia, signed the agreement on behalf of their respective governments.

Tunisian Minister of External Affairs Attends Peking Acrobatic Show

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 27, 1972)

tunisian minister of external affairs mohammed masmoudi and the government delegation of the republic of tunisia he is leading saw an acrobatic show at a soiree here today.

they were accompanied by chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei, vice-foreign minister ho ying, and leading members of departments concerned, including tsao ke-chiang, cheng fei, chou chueh and chu chuan-hsien.

mohammed masmoudi and other distinguished tunisian guests in the past few days visited tsinghua university, the great wall, a ming tomb and the palace museum, viewed relics unearthed during the great proletarian cultural revolution, and attended a musical programme performed by the central philharmonic society in peking.

CHINA AND UN

Huang Hua Exposes Soviet Social-Imperialist Attempt to Further Control, Interfere in South Asian Sub-Continent

(NCNA-English United Nations, Aug. 25, 1972)

huang hua, china's permanent representative to the united nations, spoke at the u.n. security council meeting this afternoon which continued to discuss the application of "bangla desh" for membership in the united nations. the full text of huang hua's speech follows:

mr. president,

in defence of the principles of the u.n. charter, the implementation of the relevant u.n. resolutions which gave expression to the will of the overwhelming majority of the countries of the world and the fundamental interests of the entire people on the south asian sub-continent, the chinese delegation has put forward a right and reasonable draft resolution on "bangla desh"'s application for membership in the united nations. however, as a result of the strenuous obstruction and sabotage by the soviet and indian delegations, such a draft resolution which is in full accord with the principles of the u.n. charter could not be adopted in the security council. the chinese delegation cannot but express its utmost regret.

in order to prevent the security council from adopting this entirely just draft resolution of the chinese delegation, so as to drag into the united nations "bangla desh" which has violated the principles of the u.n. charter and the relevant resolutions and is, therefore, not qualified at all to be admitted into the united nations, the soviet and indian delegations have not hesitated to distort the principles of the u.n. charter and its relevant provisions and have tried hard to separate the consideration of "bangla.desh"'s application for membership in the united nations from the implementation of the relevant u.n. resolutions. this runs entirely counter to the principles of the charter and is totally untenable from a legal point of view. this cannot be tolerated in any way.

taking into consideration the specific conditions and situation in which "bangla desh" came into being, it is quite obvious that the question of "bangla desh"'s application for membership in the united nations can in no way be examined in deviation from the resolutions of the general assembly and the security council concerning last year's war of aggression on the south asian sub-continent.

what do the relevant u.n. resolutions say? security council resolution 307 (1971) referred in explicit terms to "all those concerned", which naturally include india, pakistan as well as the authorities of "bangla desh" now applying for membership in the united nations. u.n. general assembly resolution 2793 (xxvi) called upon them to "take forthwith all measures" for withdrawal of their armed forces on the territory of the other. operative paragraph 1 of security council resolution 307 (1971) demanded "the withdrawal of all armed forces to their respective territories as soon as practicable". paragraph 3 called upon "all those concerned" "to observe the geneva conventions of 1949", which stipulated in clear-cut terms: "prisoners of war shall be released and repatriated without delay after the cessation of active hostilities." the former called for "taking forthwith all measures" and "withdrawal as soon as practicable", and the other said "without delay". more than eight months have now elapsed since the adoption of the two resolutions, yet the indian government has not yet withdrawn all its troops to its own territory.

in his speech the indian representative tried to deny the presence of indian troops in "bangla desh". however, as far as we know, indian troops have not been completely withdrawn from there. verbal denial by the indian representative and the "bangla desh" authorities does not count. therefore the chinese delegation is of the opinion that the secretary-general should present a report to the security council on the full implementation of the two resolutions. furthermore, the indian government has up to now detained more than 90,000 pakistan prisoners of war and civilians. one of the pretexts used by the indian government for doing so is that "bangla desh" does not agree to the release and repatriation of these prisoners of war. "bangla desh" even insists on their trial. article 4 of chapter ii of the u.n. charter on "membership" stated in clear-cut terms that applicants for membership in the united nations must not only declare their readiness to "accept the obligations contained in the present charter" but also "in the judgment of the organization, are able and willing to carry out these obligations" before they will be qualified to be admitted as a member of the united nations. by what it has done, the indian government has not shown the slightest respect for the principles of the u.n. charter and the relevant u.n. resolutions. how can the "bangla desh" authorities which have shown open contempt for the principles of the u.n. charter and refused to comply with the relevant resolutions expect the security council to shut their eyes, asserting that they "are able and willing" to carry out the obligations contained in the charter? inability and unwillingness to carry out the obligations contained in the charter are the very proof of a direct contravention of article 4 of the charter and the complete lack of qualification for being admitted into the united nations. is it not an open misinterpretation and

mockery of the charter to describe the requirement of the applicant's implementation of the u.n. resolutions directly related to it as adding "extraneous conditions" to article 4 of the charter and as "anti-constitutional"?

the soviet government supported the indian government in launching a war of aggression against pakistan. this in itself constituted a gravest violation of the u.n. charter. yet they are now trying to pin the "anti-constitutional" label on others. they have indeed stopped at nothing in confounding black and white and reversing right and wrong, reaching the height of truculence. one may still recall that on 7 december last year, the general assembly adopted by 104 votes a resolution against the above act of aggression by the soviet union and india. this resolution mentioned in particular in its preambular paragraph 5: "mindful of the provisions of the charter, in particular of article 2, paragraph 4", which stipulated: "all members shall refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any state, or in any other manner inconsistent with the purposes of the united nations." as everyone is aware, it is precisely the soviet and indian governments that have committed aggression against another country by the use of force as mentioned in this connection. it is again they who are trying to impose "bangla desh" upon the united nations by forced arguments in wilful distortion of the charter. the facts are clear: the "anti-constitutional" label can only be placed on the soviet and indian governments.

if we give a deeper thought to the matter, we will understand that the soviet and indian governments simply harbour ulterior motives in obstinately opposing a postponement of the consideration of "bangla desh"'s application for membership and insisting on dragging "bangla desh" into the united nations before the serious implementation of the relevant u.n. resolutions. are the soviet and indian governments really concerned about the application of "bangla desh" for membership in the united nations? to be frank, what really concerns them is not whether "bangla desh" will be admitted into the united nations, nor the vital interests of the people on the south asian sub-continent who ardently desire peace and development. they are deliberately taking advantage of the consequences of the war of aggression and refuse to withdraw all the indian troops of aggression and are detaining the more than 90,000 prisoners of war and civilians as hostages, for the purpose of blackmailing pakistan and pressurizing the united nations. indian prime minister mrs. indira gandhi has said that pending the "final settlement" of the jammu and kashmir dispute, she will not permit the repatriation of pakistan prisoners of war. this statement alone reveals their true intention. pakistan president bhutto stated on many occasions and reiterated on 10

august, "we are prepared to meet with mujib rahman and to discuss with them all important issues between us free from any preconditions". but this reasonable proposal on the part of president bhutto was again rejected unreasonably as a result of the obstruction put up by the instigators behind mujib rahman. in trying to force "bangla desh" into the united nations when india in collusion with "bangla desh" is refusing to comply with the relevant u.n. resolutions, the purpose of the soviet and indian governments is to legalize their violation of the u.n. charter, and further to exert pressure on pakistan and seek a chance to expand aggression against pakistan. their act definitely is not aimed at, nor will it ever lead to, a relaxation of tension on the south asian sub-continent or the normalization of the relations between the parties concerned. on the contrary, their aim is, and can only be, to maintain and aggravate the tension on the south asian sub-continent so as to gain profit therefrom.

it is necessary to point out here that in recent years soviet social-imperialism has played and is still playing a most insidious role in the development of the situation on the south asian sub-continent. last august the soviet government concluded with the indian government a so-called treaty of peace, friendship and cooperation, which is in essence an aggressive treaty of military alliance, whereby the indian government has finally and openly stripped off its cloak of "non-alignment". subsequently, the soviet government directly instigated and supported india in launching a war of aggression against pakistan. after the cease-fire, it has worked hard to obstruct a reasonable solution to the relationship between the parties concerned on the south asian sub-continent in an attempt to aggravate their division and antagonism. the sole purpose of soviet social-imperialism in so doing is to utilize the contradictions it has created single-handedly to further control india and "bangla desh" and infiltrate into the regions of the indian ocean and the south asian sub-continent so as to expand its spheres of influence and contend for hegemony. the aggressive design of social-imperialism knows no bounds. today it can bully pakistan at will, and the next day it can use its old trick against other countries of the sub-continent. such talk as devotion to the "normalization" of the situation on the south asian sub-continent and "relations of cooperation" and fostering "a brotherly atmosphere" are sheer hoax. in so obstinately refusing to postpone the consideration and so hastily pressing for a vote by the security council on "bangla desh"'s application and forcing the chinese delegation to vote against it, they are merely using "bangla desh" as a pawn to take the chestnut out of the fire for them. anyone with a sober mind has seen through their manoeuvre. today they push their "secure boundaries" to the indian ocean and the mediterranean, and the next day they can press further into the pacific and the atlantic. it is known to all what they have done

to some of their "allies", and we will not dwell on it here. in recent years, with honey in mouth and dagger in heart, they have committed aggression, subversion, control and interference in the name of support and assistance against a series of the third world countries, including countries in africa and the middle east. is there any lack of evidence in this respect? some of their schemes have already been revealed, and some are being revealed. the acts and deeds of social-imperialism have opened the eyes of the people. if certain people on the south asian sub-continent still have some sense of national confidence, why can't they take the initiative to unite the south asian sub-continent first and to facilitate a reasonable settlement of the relevant issues, and why should they allow themselves to be led by the nose? out of consideration for a genuine relaxation of the situation on the south asian sub-continent and the vital interests of the entire people on the south asian sub-continent, the chinese delegation wishes to speak out the truth here in advance.

in short, the controversial issue before us is an extremely important question of principle. the chinese delegation definitely cannot agree to the security council considering "bangla desh"'s application for membership in the united nations in the present circumstances in contravention of the principles of the u.n. charter and in disregard of the relevant u.n. resolutions which gave expression to the will of the overwhelming majority of countries of the world. all states members have formally declared their support of the u.n. charter. many countries have voted in favour of the relevant u.n. resolutions; whether recognition has been accorded to "bangla desh" or not, first of all the members of the united nations are under the unshirkable obligation to urge the full implementation of these resolutions and to urge india and pakistan, and pakistan and "bangla desh" to reach agreement through consultations on an equal footing for a reasonable settlement of the issues between them, before the application of "bangla desh" can be considered. therefore, the security council should in no way submit to the unreasonable demands of the soviet and indian delegations. if they are to have their way, the security council will repeat its serious mistakes of violating the charter, and that will mean the security council killing its own resolutions with its own hands, thus discrediting the united nations and the security council which will forfeit the trust of the people of the world. since the soviet union and india, clinging to their obdurate course, have now unreasonably opposed the reasonable proposal of the chinese delegation and pressed for the security council's approval of "bangla desh"'s admission into the united nations, we, as one of the permanent members of the security council and in defence of the principles of the u.n. charter and the interests of the people of the south asian sub-continent and the whole world, will be compelled to

fulfil determinedly our sacred duty and vote firmly against the unreasonable demand of the soviet and indian delegations so as to defend the prestige and authority of the united nations and the security council.

in this connection, the chinese delegation deems it necessary to state: we are firmly opposed to the aggressive policies and unreasonable demand of the soviet and indian governments. but we are friendly to the people of these countries and the entire people of the whole south asian sub-continent. no one can destroy such friendly relations, which will certainly grow in the course of our common struggle in the future.

CHINA AND US

Information Department Spokesman of Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs Instructed to Make Statement Refuting US Denial of Destroying Chinese Lifeboat

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 26, 1972)

the recent grave act of provocation by u.s. military aircraft of bombing and destroying a lifeboat of the chinese merchant ship "hongqi 151", which was anchored off the shore of hon ngu. island of nghe an province of the democratic republic of viet nam, and killing the five chinese crew members on board has aroused the great indignation of the chinese people.

the chinese ministry of foreign affairs issued a statement on august 24, 1972 and lodged a strong protest with the u.s. government. on august 25, the command of the u.s. forces of aggression against viet nam declared in a statement that "the u.s. navy did destroy a 30-foot water supply craft operating 11 miles north-northeast of vinh on august 22." but it then said, "we have no evidence to indicate that we attacked a lifeboat. we do not target third country shipping", attempting to deny its responsibility for the crime. with regard to this, the spokesman of the information department of the chinese ministry of foreign affairs is instructed to issue the following statement:

1. on the morning of august 22, 1972 after the chinese lifeboat was bombed, the chinese merchant ship "hongqi 160" which was anchored nearby immediately lifted anchor and sailed to the site of the incident and established that the lifeboat was bombed at 105 degrees 45 minutes 12 seconds e, 18 degrees 47 minutes 56 seconds n, 10.75 miles to the northeast of vinh of the democratic republic of viet nam. on that day there were no other ships or boats carrying out activities in the vicinity.

2. the bombed chinese lifeboat was 24.6 feet long, 7.9 feet wide and had a body depth of 3.1 feet. the boat had no deck. the boat's sides were painted white and the name of the ship "hongqi 151" in chinese was marked on it. the interior of the boat was painted orange. the boat carried no cargo of any kind. thus it absolutely could not have been taken as a "supply craft".

3. the bombed chinese lifeboat was flying the national flag of the people's republic of china and the u.s. aircraft had made repeated low altitude circling for reconnaissance before the bombing, so the u.s. aircraft was entirely able to recognize it.

that the u.s. aircraft bombed and destroyed the chinese lifeboat and killed the five chinese crew members on it is undeniable iron-clad fact. now, while admitting that it had bombed and destroyed a boat at the said time and place, the command of the u.s. forces of aggression against viet nam has without any grounds whatsoever arbitrarily asserted that the boat bombed was a "supply craft". this is obviously a sleight of hand on its part, attempting thereby to deny the facts and shirk its responsibility for the crime.

the u.s. government must immediately stop all provocations against chinese merchant ships and guarantee against the recurrence of similar incidents. the chinese government reserves the lawful right to demand compensation for its losses.

CHINA AND YUGOSLAVIA

Yugoslav Song and Dance Ensemble Leaves Shenyang for Home

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Aug. 27, 1972)

the "ivo lola ribar" song and dance ensemble from belgrade of yugoslavia wound up its performance tour of china and left here for home by train this morning.

it was seen off at the railway station by pi wen-ting, standing committee member of the liaoning provincial revolutionary committee and a leading member of the liaoning branch of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries; liu hsi-lin, deputy secretary-general of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries; and li fan-ching, vice-chairman of the shenyang municipal revolutionary committee; as well as local literary and art workers.

the ensemble arrived in shenyang from tientsin on august 21. during their stay here, the yugoslav artists gave three performances. they left a deep impression on the literary and art workers and the city's audience as a whole with their songs and dances which reflect the heroic struggle waged by the people of various nationalities of yugoslavia against foreign aggression and for the defence of national independence and the liberation of the motherland and depict the life of the yugoslav people.

yang chun-fu and chang hai-tang, vice-chairmen of the liaoning provincial revolutionary committee, attended the ensemble's shenyang premiere. they met and had a warm and friendly conversation with ensemble leader nikola radas, deputy leader miloje popovic, and principal singers and dancers. the yugoslav artists visited factories and schools, and made a sightseeing tour of the city during their stay in shenyang.

the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries and the liaoning branch of the association gave a banquet yesterday evening to warmly congratulate the ensemble on its successful visit to china and bid the yugoslav artists farewell.

a warm, friendly atmosphere prevailed at the banquet. liu hsi-lin, deputy secretary-general of the host association, and leader of the ensemble nikola radas toasted the constant growth of the friendship between the people and artists of china and yugoslavia.

oto denes, deputy director general of the yugoslav federal institute for international scientific, technical, cultural and educational cooperation, who had been with the ensemble on its tour of china, had arrived here on august 18 for a visit to shenyang and anshan and left for home via peking.

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